RECORDER & TELEGRAPH.

NATHANIEL WILLIS AND GERARD HALLOCK, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS-CONGRESS-STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

X -- No. 42, New Series.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1825.

(\$3,00 a year, payable in 6 months, Persons procuring five responsible subscribers, or \$2,50 a year, if paid in advance. shall receive a sixth copy gratis for one year.

RELIGIOUS.

Clerk.

with An-

is believed

C. WIL-

ne pape

hat 200 sed by

satis-

with the

old and

THE

ty, are not this city.

a car-

For the Recorder & Telegraph. Epitors,-The pious citizens of and its vicinity have often been named sthe most active and zealous friends ns. I have perused, with unfeigned the records of their beneficence, as fter vessel has left our shores, freightthe missionaries of the cross. Owing derest thus excited, and to other cauhave long desired to visit your city. hursday, after travelling many a weary arrived. And what were my emoen I learned from your columns, that gentlemen would be ordained in the as missionaries to the Western states! ed to the spot, and witnessed the sol--a scene too impressive not to embered to the last hour of my life-mentous in its unticipated results, not orth the most ardent feelings of my The almost brenthless silence of a

us auditory, evinced an interest of no kind. The sermon proved its aube a writer of refined taste, who had d much of the spirit breathed out updisciples by his divine Master. The erformances were such as the occasion for; and the assembly seemed to say, ir sympathies for the young men who olemnly set apart for the gospel minis-Servants of Jesus, we bid you God speed, our efforts to spread the blessings of salvaefore the rising millions of the west."ew of the scene which the events of that ing opened before me, my own heart was wing. It seemed to be the dawnings of day upon our countrymen. I had bein the silent, thoughtful hour, surveyed olatioas of the Western settlements, and verthem. I had seen, when the Sabawned upon the darkness of their spiritspects, pious parents bending with all ferness of parental solicitude, over their g; and had heard them inquiring, with g hearts, "O when will the flourishing sof the East send us a minister?" I ved away from their peaceful homes England, turning an anxious eye to-the land of their Fathers, and saying in ng accents, " How can we live in this and, where there is no sound of the thegoing bell? We starve for spiritual ... We go down to death." I had even the heart-rending petition, "O God save,

perish." But now the hearts of those men, and of Christians in your city, ad to respond to their cries and their pray-I almost envied the missionaries their and their joys. I seemed to see them ng the little village on the shores of the iri, and to witness the joy beaming from ountenances of its inhabitants, as the tiare communicated from one to another, minister has come! The minister has Thanks to God, our prayers are anristians of New England, how will the of the West bless you for sending them spel! O could you see them-could you

own sons, who have gone out from dwellings, hastening to the spot where irst sermon is to be preached, and catching ndescribable earnestness the first accents a the lips of your missionary-could you ness the risings of their joy, you could but "Our labor has not been in vain. We send our western brethren more Mis-They shall share in our prayand our charities, until all the tributaries e Mississippi, shall be bordered with Chrisvillages, and churches whose thousand shall point the son of the Pilgrm, as he ows the setting sun, upward to his God. Boston, Oct. 4, 1825. A TRAVELLER.

For the Recorder & Telegraph. BRATH SCHOOL TEACHERS' MEETING. Massas. Editors,-Having been present he late Quarterly Meeting of the Sabbath cool Union Society at the Old South Vesthe following reflections arose; and by them a place in your paper, you will lige a constant reader.

neeting was highly interesting and. The remarks that were made, calculated to leave a deep impresthe minds of the teachers, of the resy and importance of their trust. Of it number of teachers that were then t, it is not to be supposed that all were perhaps not more than two thirds were ors of religion; yet all were addressed hristians. Not one word was said, which ated a suspicion that there might be some

ent who were not believers. would ask, are not unconverted persons, if be at all serious, both countenanced, and raged to become teachers? I do not ask if are fit for it-but, is it not known that y do engage, perhaps in every School? htthese to be forgotten? In too many inces they are looked upon as a kind of ver order of beings, hardly deserving the nomuch less the prayers of their fellow teach-Could we look into the hearts of some of persons, we should find enough to call bowels of mercies." I know by experithat an unconverted person cannot be long gratify gaged in this service, without feeling his leat and deplorable deficiency. He has then only in common with other teachers, the den of his little charge; but is a burden himself. His sacrifices and his conflicts, known only to himself. An unconverted Sabbath School Teacher is to be pitied, but and despised. Did Superintendents and teach-

debtors to grace.

For the Recorder & Telegraph. MANNER OF CONDUCTING THE MONTHLY CONCERT.

Messes. Editors,-I have unders tood it is the practice in many places to confine the exercises, at these interesting seasons, to prayer & singing; and our minister has just introduced the practice into our Concerts. I have no disposition to censure this course, nor am I sufficiently acquainted with such subjects to oppostor defend it; but some points of consideration have occurred to my mind which I am desirou of stating to you, and I hope they will lead to some discussion, whereby ministers & Christians will be enabled to judge what, upon the whole, is the most expedient mode of conducting these exercises.

It has seemed to me that where Concerts are held for the space of an hour and a half, it is very difficult, if not impossible, for females and elderly persons to stand for so great a length of time as would be occupied by prayer; for the singing could not reasonably employ more than a quarter of that time. I have seen the effect of this long-coatinued devotional exercise in many instances; and when the body becomes sensibly weary, it is exceedingly dif-ficult to keep the mind where it should be.

I have also thought that the repetitions which must necessarily happen, where the general subject of missions is the burden of several successive prayers, tend very much to weary & satiate the mind. Our natural frame is unspiritual; and however intently the heart may engage in a devotional exercise, the frequent recurrence of the same expressions will, unavoidably, relax attention, and lead the thoughts from the matter to the manner.

Another consideration may have some weight-Many people depend on Monthly Concerts for missionary information; and especially do they depend on the encouragement there received, to increase their efforts and fer-They love to hear of the Luswer which has been received to the prayers of the church, and they are excited to new zeal in their Mas-ter's cause by a glimpse of the glory with which he has already crowned it.—I am fully con-vinced that my own feelings have been deeply moved, at Monthly Concerts, by hearing of the varied wants of the Heathen world, and of the obstacles and embarrassments with which missionaries are called to struggle-and my prayless cold, when I have heard a plain, concise view of some particular dealings of Providence,

either in delaying, or forwarding the work.

In addition to these suggestions I may say, that although strong and elevated faith may enable some to look above all these objections yet there are many who are accustomed to attend at these seasons, whose faith is weaker; whose affections are less sanctified, and whose motives may not be so exclusively religious. To such, an hour or two spent entirely in devotion, is extremely fatiguing, and probably would disgust and deter them from attending Nor is it a sufficient answer to say that such are not wanted at Monthly Concerts; for some of the warmest advocates and most liberal supporters of missions have been found, at first, among the number who would be thus excluded; and have been drawn, almost insensibly, into an ardent love of the service and the cause, by the new views they have there received of the successes which encourage hope, and of the promises on which faith builds her confidence.

In conclusion I would suggest, whether it would not be productive of good, if arrange- In this gloomy mood he wandered into the ments were made in the week preceding the Concert, by which some individual should be designated to prepare himself for the occasion; and thus ensure, at every meeting, in addition to the exercises of prayer and praise, some interesting views of missionary operations. We all know how necessary system is in every thing; and it is strange that an institution so full of interest and edification as the Monthly Concert, and of such permanent utility and importance, should be suffered to come and go as an ordinary occasion of prayer, instead of being supported and fostered by sys-

tematic preparation. I hope some of your correspondents will point out the best and most unobjectionable mode of conducting the exercises at the

MONTHLY CONCERT.

For the Recorder & Telegraph

TO MINISTERS AND CHURCHES. Is it best, when a church is invited to unite Council, always to go by their Pastor and delegate, and act as circumstances may require when they come to the place from which they have the request? If it be not best in all cases, what are the exceptions? As there is difference in opinion on this subject among churches and ministers, such as go when requested are often embarrassed by the absence of some who were invited. It was the opinion of a distinguished divine in this State, that a church should always send when invited; for, not doing it was judging without

An answer to the above questions may do good to many ministers and churches, and will A CONSTANT READER.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIANS.

The Cumberland Presbyterians are a body of people who, about twenty years ago, separated from the Synod of Kentucky, and have since greatly increased, and organized numerous churches in several of the western states. They hold to the Presbyterian Confession of executive the case of such as they ought, in-

MMie 10

stead of treating them with cold indifference, those parts which express the doctrine of di- kindness than I deserve. I love to sit here & their extravagance-living without God in they would wrestle with God in prayer for them, remembering that they themselves are

As few literary qualifications were required As few literary qualifications were required in candidates for licensure or ordination, the number of their ministers rapidly increased. After the separation, they existed some time as a single Presbytery; but from this has sprung a Synod, which now consists of ten Presbyteries, which are denominated the Presbyteries of Bigby, Arkansas, Nashville, Lebanon, Illinois, M'Gee, Anderson, Tennessee, Elk, and Logan. The M'Gee and Anderson Presbyteries probably received their names from two of the most distinguished preachers of their body, who have deceased. In the Western Luminary, we find the report of the Synodical committee on the state of religion within their bounds; from which it appears that the necessity of education as a qualification for the ministry, is beginning to be felt; and that the interest is that the interests of piety are advancing in their churches. During the last year it is believed that about three thousandsouls have been converted and added to the number of their members, and 688 adult personshave been baptised. They still continue the practice of holding Camp Meetings, and suppose that they are attended with the blessings of Heaven.

Pittsburgh Recorder.

CONVERSION OF AN INFIDEL.

Mr. W. a missionary who laboured a while in the state of New York-I think the southern part of it-was remarkable for his faithfulness in speaking plainly and pointedly to his assembled auditors, on the leading doctrines and daties and motives of the Gospel. His labours were soon blessed, and many became anxious about their eternal interests. This, as a matter of course, awakened a spirit of hostility; and among the opposers was a professional gentleman of some standing, who was an avowed Infidel. The latter had occasion one day to ride to a different part of the town, on some affair of business; and as he also learned that Mr. W. was to return from the same direction, about the same time of day, he expected to meet him in an unfrequented place; and accordingly made up his mind to dispense with the accustomed politeness, and offer him a direct insult, as a recompense for his plainness of communication. The place of meeting was where the road led through a forest of some extent; and the moment arrived when both the parties approached in opposite di-

But while the Infidel was Justly meditating on the precise method of attack, he looked up and from his pocket Bible, babed in tears; and so absorbed in his employmen, as scarcely to re-collect that his horse was lowly carrying him forward, or that there was a possibility of any one's meeting with him in such an unfrequented place. The astonished Infidel was silent. The good man unconsciously passed him in a bend of the road, and pursted his meditations. But the former had witnessed his tears; had seen the undisputed token of his pious sensi-bility, and had nothing to say. The Infidel moved onward; but, with ar different feelings than those which before agitated him, did he reflect on the interesting scene which had just passed. He renounced his Infidelity, and became a sincere believer in the doctrines of the Gospel .- Western Records.

THE HAPPY SHEPHERD.

M. DE RANCE, a distinguished Frenchman of the 17th century, having experienced some severe afflictions and diappointments, while yet ignorant of the only source of real consolation, sunk into a deep and settled melancholy. weather, and seemingly unconscious of every surrounding object.

On one of the brightest mornings in May, he was wandering in his usual disconsolate manner, among the woody mountains that skirted his estate. Suddenly he came to a deep glen, which terminated in a narrow valley. It was covered with rich green herbage, and was surrounded on all sides with thick woods. A flock was feeding at the bottom, and a clear brook watered it. Underneath the broad shade of a spreading oak sat an aged shepherd, who was attentively reading a book. His crook and pipe were lying on the bank near him, and his faithful dog was guarding his satchel at his feet. The Abbe was much struck by his appearance. His locks were white with age, yet a venerable and cheerful benignity appeared in his countenance. His clothes were completely threadbare and patched of every different color, but they were wonderfully neat and clean.-His brow was furrowed by time; but as he lifted up his eyes from the book, they seemed almost to beam with the expression of heart-felt peace and innocency.

Notwithstanding his mean garb, the Abbe De Rance involuntarily felt a degree of respect and kindness for the man; 'My good friend,' said he with a tone of affectionate sympathy, 'you seem very poor, and at a very advanced age; can I render your latter days more comfortable?

The old man looking at him steadfastly, but with the greatest benignity, replied, 'I humbly thank you, Sir, for your kindness; did I stand in need of it, I should most gratefully accept of it; but blessed be God, his mercy and goodness have left nothing even to wish.

Nothing to wish?' replied M. De Rance, who began to suspect the shepherd's garb to be a disguise, 'I shall suspect you of being a greater philosopher than any I know!-Think again.

Sir,' replied the shepherd mildly—' this lit-tle flock, which you see, I love as if it were my own, though it belongs to another. God has

read and meditate on his glorious promises for table. that which is to come. I will assure you, Sir, care over me, and all of us .- What can I wish, Sir. more?

But my good man,' returned the Abbe, did it never come into your head, that your master may change, or your flock may die? Should you not like to be independent, instead of trusting to fortuitous circumstances?"

'Sir,' replied the shepherd, 'I look upon it, that I do not depend on circumstances, but on the great and good God who directs them. This it is that makes me happy at heart. God in mercy enables me to lie down and sleep secure on the immutable strength of that blessed word: "All things work for good, to them that love God." My reliance, (being poor) is in the love of God; if I were ever so rich, I could not be more secure; for on what else, but his will, can the most flourishing prospects depend for their stability?

The Abbe felt some emotion at this pointed observation; he however smothered it, and said, 'Very few have your firmness of mind.'

'Sir,' answered the man, 'you should rather say, few seek their strength from God.' Then steadily fixing his eye on M. De Rance, he added, 'Sir, it is not firmness of mind: I know misfortune, as well as others; and I know too, that where afflictions come close, no firmness of mind alone can or will carry a man through. However strong a man may be, affliction may be yet stronger, unless his strength be in the strength of God. Again, Sir, it is not firmness of mind, but it is a firm and heartfelt conviction, founded on Scripture and experience of God's mercy in Christ. It is faith, and that faith itself is the gift of God.'
The man paused, then looking at M. De

Rance with great interest, he added, Sir, your kindness calls for my gratitude. - Permit me to show it in the only way I can. Then I will add that if you do not yet know this gift, he calls you to it as much as me-I see by your countenance, that though so young, you have known sorrow. Would to God you could read on mine, that though at so advanced and infirm an age, I enjoy the blessings of peace. Yet though you are probably learned, whilst I am unlearned, I believe that the secret of true happiness is alike to all. Let me then show my gratitude by telling you what the teaching of God, or his word and providence, have taught me. I was not always blessed with the had a farm of my own, I had a wife whom I dearly loved, and I was blessed with sweet children. Yet with all those good things, I was never happy, for I knew not God, the supreme good. With every temporal blessing, I never reaped pure enjoyment, for my affections were never in due subordination-my eyes being turned to the channels of temporal blessings instead of God their source. I was in a con tinual anxiety, either to grasp more, or lest I should lose what I had already got. God had compassion upon me, and in mercy sent mis-fortune to lead me to him. I once had a son, the pride of my heart; a daughter, and she be gan to be the friend and comfort of her mother. Each was grown up, and began to yield us comfort, beyond our fondest hopes; when each we had to watch through a long and lingering disease. Blessed be God, that taught them to live the life of his saints, and gives them now as the angels in heaven, to behold his glory face to face. They were taught, but not of us; it was the work of God; of that God, whom as yet they knew not. Their deaths, -but oh! how unspeakably bitter did that pang seem, woods for hours together, regardless of the which came in mercy to call us to God, and give us spiritual life! Till we fainted under the stroke we did not remember that our insensible hearts had never yet been thankful for the blessings whose loss we are ready to repine at; we can now in mercy say, that we know afflictions do not spring out of the dust. Blessed be God, I can now from my very heart thank him, for uniting me, for all the ages of a blissful eternity, with those dear and angelic spirits, towards whom I only thought of the short inter-Oh! how short my views. course of time. How long his love! Surely his mercy, and the fruit of it, endure forever. This was our greatest affliction: besides I have, through a variety of accidents, lost my relations and my posses sions; and I now, in my old age, serve in the house where I was once a master. Yet I find. indeed, that " to know the only true God, and Jesus Christ whom he sent, is life eternal." man's life does not consist in the abundance which he possesses, but in that peace which passeth all understanding, and which the world can neither give nor take away. I desire to live by faith, day by day, and trust to the Lord to provide for the morrow. In short, Sir, I have found by experience, that every worldly good, without God, is empty, and that God, without any worldly good, is all-sufficient.

This discourse struck M. De Rance to the heart. It was a ray of light from above. He was not disobedient to the heavenly vision.

CONVERSION OF A RUSSIAN BOY AND HIS FATHER.

The fellowing narrative, taken from the report the School for Foreigners, established in St. Petersburgh, illustrates the advantages resulting from the daily reading and expounding of the Holy Scriptures in

Among the many interesting children at the school, one youth takes the lead, both for learning and piety. He was received into the school in the year 1821, October 24th, aged eleven years. His parents were, at the time, in a good way of business; but always poor, owing to saken the house, now that he had become poor,

meditate on all the mercies and goodness of the world; and spending their Sundays at tea-God to me in this life; and above all, I love to gardens, parties of pleasure, or at the card

When their son, Nicholas Clockmann, was that while I watch my sheep, I receive many a sweet lesson on the good Shepherd's watchful man and Russian. He had not long attended school, before an uncommon capacity for learning was observed in him. His progress in the three languages taught in the school, viz. German, Russian, and English, was astonishingly rapid: he soon reached the highest class in German and Russian; nor was it long before he attained the same in English. His progress in arithmetic seemed to keep pace with his others; for he very soon acquired the four common rules, with their respective ta-bles, which he learnt by heart. He was then taught the compounds, which he soon acquired, and he is now very expert in the Hule of Three. He has attained a general knowledge of Geography. His attention has been directed, within the last twelvemonth, to the three respective Grammars, in which he has, by his own personal application, acquired a very competent knowledge.

But while his mind was thus acquiring secu-

lar knowledge, the Saviour was preparing his mind for the reception of that superior knowledge which maketh wise unto salvation, and which cometh from above. His earnest and eager attention to the Holy Scriptures, which, agreeably to the rules of this Institution, are daily read and expounded, was observed with delight; while care was taken to impress on his mind, as also on the minds of all the children, that the way to obtain truly useful knowledge, was first to seek wisdom of God, and to point out to them the amazing inferiority of worldly wisdom, contrasted with that from After seven months had elapsed, a great change was observed. He became more humble; for his superior acquirements had greatly exalted him above the rest of his school-mates; and indeed, some fear was entertained, that this very thirst for knowledge, otherwise so desirable in youth, might prove a snare to his soul. But that kind Providence who watches over us fallible creatures, dissipated my fears. He became, from day to day, more thoughtful, pensive, meek and humble I endeavoured to find out the cause of his dejection, but could not succeed; bashfulness and diffidence seemed to close his lips; while the penitential tear would steal down his cheek, in opposition to all his endeavors to suppress it. I thought of an expedient (now generally adopted in the school) that would afford him an opportunity of unfolding the state of his mind: and to give his opinion on me same in winting: He appeared highly rejoiced at this delightful employment; and, from the whole tenor of his comments, it became very evident that the Lord had begun a good work in his heart. After a while he was desired to learn his comments by heart, and to repeat them on Saturdays before the whole school, which he per-formed with ease. This practice is followed up by him, and several more boys, to the pres-

So great a change in this interesting youth could not remain long unobserved by his friends; and I soon afterward heard, indirectly, that Satan had set his engines to work, and that plans were forming for removing the boy from school before he went quite mad. But the blessed Saviour again graciously interposed. The consideration of his general acquirements

prevented his removal. His father experienced, at this period, some losses in business and want of work. These troubles increased the dutiful, steady, mild, and affectionate behaviour of the boy: and his determined resolution not to accompany his parents to the tea-garden on the Sabbath day, had such an effect on their minds, particularly on his father's, that he resolved to look into the book that had caused such a strange change in his son. I shall never forget with what delight I put Gossner's "Spiritual Life in Christ Jesus" into the hands of the lad, to read to his father in the evening after the business of the day was over. This delightful privilege was continued every evening, and the poor old man's mind gradually opened to the truths of the gospel. At last, the whole family, consisting of father, mother, three sons, and a German workman, assembled every evening around the family board to hear the delightful news of salvation for sinners through Jesus

Hearing of the great change which had taken place in the family, and having often been solicited to visit them, and desirous to satisfy myself of the truth in regard to their meeting together in the evening for worship and reading the Scriptures, I proposed to go some evening to see them when not expected. Accordingly I went, and shall never forget the joyful sight. I came softly into an adjacent room, unobserved by them: the boy was reading in an audible manner, while the whole group appeared to have their attention fixed on the subject before them: the aged father was supported by a pillow, while the tears were rolling down his furrowed cheek. He was very happy to see me, and thanked me much for the care which I had taken of his dear son, and for the religious principles which he said I had instilled into him. I replied, that I had no hand in making his son a Christian; that it was the work of the Lord. He said that the Lord had greatly afflicted him, for he was now very ill; but that he had something better in store for him than worldly prosperity. He further said, that since he had seen the effects of religion on his son Nicholas, he had felt a great desire to hear the word of God; and that now, he could not find any pleasure in his former friends, and that they had all for-

sick, and—here he stopped short, and wept bitterly. Before I left the house, he begged me to come and see him frequently, which I promised I would. From that time I determined to visit them at least twice or three times a month, and continued my visits until his happy spirit took its flight to the regions of bliss above. His death happened about six I had frequent months after my first visit. conversations with this good old man, and have reason to believe that he died a penitent believer in Christ. I was with him half an hour before he expired. He told me that he was leave the world. I asked him whether the Saviour was precious to him.—
"O yes," he replied, "He is my all! He is every thing to me! He is my only hope! Yes, he is my all!"

THE DEATH OF THE UNRIGHTEOUS

Even those who have lived without religion, have frequently been compelled in a dying hour to bear their testimony to its worth. An instance of this, I am about to record; and if it should meet the eye of a care-less, thoughtless sinner, may the divine blessing lead him to the consideration of his danger before "the evil day cometh, when he shall say, that he kath no pleasare therein.

Mr. — was a respectable farmer in the parish of the was honest, sober and upright.—Regular in his attendance at church, he was willing to persuad the parish of the parish - was a respectable farmer in the parish o himself that God required nothing further at his hands and here he mistook morality & formality for religion A short time since, as the farmer was walking through his fields, he was attacked by a fierce bull, who gore him in such a dreadful manner, that he was carried home for dead. He immediately sent for the clergy home for dead. He immediately sent for the clergy man; and when the clergyman entered his room, far - addressed him to this effect .- " I have sent for you-but you can do me no good .- All time I have been scraping for money, and I have go buy me a drop of water to cool my flaming tongue is This was all he could say, and he then entered

oh! how lamentable is the consideration, that hun dreds are daily dying under the same hopeless circumstances. I call them hopeless, for if "there is nonother name given under heaven whereby we can be saved, but the name of Jesus," they must be without hope, who neglect the salvation of the Gospel.

A money-getting spirit is a fearful feature of perd where the treasure is, there will the heart The Apostle tells us, "they that will be rich fall into temptation and a snare, and into many foolish and hurtful lusts, which drown men in destruc tion and perdition.

The Lord grant that this awful providence may speak effectually to the hearts of many; and that my readers may participate in the benefit, is my earnes SCRUTATOR.

A RELIGIOUS SEAMAN. A religious seaman from this port, who was a con-stant attendant at the meetings under the Bethel Flag, and whose voice was often heard in prayers for the salvation of his brother sailors, left home on a voyage to St. Lucia. Having arrived safe, and feeling grateto St. Lucia. Having arrived safe, and feeling grate-ful to God for His providential protection, the first Sabbath after his arrival, he went on shore, (the vessel lying at some distance, at anchor,) to look for house for the worship of God-but, alas! there was none. He entered upon an inquiry with those he met, (some of whom were taking their yams and fruit to market for sale,) if there were any religious people in At this question, so foreign had been accustomed to hear, particularly from British sailors, some smiled, while others answered with the atmost unconcern, "No!" After a search of upward of an hour, a native of respectable appearance hearing the inquiry, entered into conversation with the sailo and drew a lamentable picture of the inhabitants and their total neglect of religion; even as to its forms and exeremontes. He also stated that wer the character he was in search of. There was one man, he said, or further recollection, a soldier in the garrison, who made some profession of religion on his first arrival at the island about two years before, but he supposed that meeting with ridicule from his comrades, and ensnared by the inhabitants, he had thrown away his profession. However, he gave the sailor directions to the garrison where the soldier could be found, as the most likely individual to meet his wishes. With this faint ray of hope, he toiled up the steep hill on which the garrison was erected, and found out this man, who was at that time on duty. The sailor informed him of the purport of his visit; as soon as the poor soldier could recover from his surprise, he answered to the following effect:--" Ah! my friend, you bring my sins to remembrance; when in England, I was a member of a Christian church, but when our regiment was sent to this island, I felt myself, as it were, banished from God and his people. Notwithstanding, I was determined to walk, by the grace of God, before the inhabitants of this irreligious place in all things becoming a professor of the faith in the Lord Jesus Christ; but, alas! the example of others, and the jeer of my com-rades made me neglect my closet—I became an easy sacrifice to the service of this world, and fell into the snares of the wicked one; and now I fear the mercy of the Lord is clean gone forever." (Tears fell from his eyes when he made this remark.) "You are, (he who has addressed me on the subject of religion; but, what would you have me do?" The sailor, after word of consolation to encourage his hopes in the mer cy of God, opened to him his plan, which was, that as he was acquainted with the inhabitants, and the likely person to suit for such a purpose, he should accompany him into town, and make interest with some one to get the use of a room, and endeavour to collect a few of the inhabitants together, and hold a prayermeeting. This was agreed upon; and another who had sometimes engaged with his comrade on religious subjects, was pointed out as an assistant in this work. This person was waited upon, and after a little hesitation, he agreed to accompany them. A room was obtained: the neighbours were invited, and the room was well filled at the time announced. The sail-or read a chapter in the Bible, and made a few remarks, and then concluded by prayer. This religious exercise, so novel in the island of St. Lucia, was not only received with the strongest marks of approbation, but the meeting announced for the following Sabbath was gladly anticipated. On the following Sabbath, the oldier above referred to, in the most humble and devout manner, sought by prayer, at the throne of grace, for ercy and forgiveness, and their prayers had a visible effect upon the audience. These sacred services were continued during the time the sailor remained at the island, and when he left it, the soldiers, with several

For the Recorder & Telegraph EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM KENTUCKY.

of the inhabitants, formed themselves into a kind of church fellowship. From this statement we learn the

church fellowship. From this statement we learn the good effects of Bethel Institutions. The seeds of a pro-

teant church have been sown at this island, where,

previous to the visit of this sailor, the inhabitants were

fiving like those of old, when there was no king in Is-

rael: "Every one did that which was right in his own eyes."—Mariner's Magazine.

Frankfort, Sept. 20th, 1825. This part of Kentucky is old, in comparison with some parts of the Western Country. In some respect t is what the country about Boston is to the rest of New-England. It was soonest settled, and many of the emigrants were wealthy and intelligent. He there is perhaps as much taste, refinement and fashion here, as in any part of the United States. Hence, too. luxury with its train of vices abounds as much here; as in the large cities. But the first settlers of this country sought an earthly, not an heavenly inheritance. They saw a country rich as that which the eyes of of Lot beheld, - a goodly land, flowing with milk and

honey-fertile in the extreme-unoccupied by man,covered with the loftiest and richest foliage,—with a garniture as beautiful, and a carpet as soft, as Persia could boast. For generations it had been kept by the Northern and Southern hunters of the forest, as a park for the deer and buffaloes; thousands of which, I have been told by an old settler, have been seen from an em

nence, by the naked eye.

The sudden transition from poverty to wealth, which many of the emigrants experienced, introduced "pride, idleness, and fulness of bread." The ease of living the want of a market for the immense supplies of grain -introduced the modern art of extracting a slo certain poison, which has slain "its thousands" of settlers, and bids fair to slay its "ten thousands" of the

present generation.

But amid these moral desolations, there are, I hum bly trust, more than seven thousand, who have not ed to idols. There are many of the most respecta ble inhabitants, who give Scriptural evidence, that they are among that happy number who have made their "garments white in the blood of the Lamb." Many of those who were brought up in ignorance, vice and infidelity, in all the gaiety and fashion of this world, have become hopefully new creatures in Christ Jesus.

Nine years ago, I came to this town, the Capital of Kentucky. There was no church, of any denomina-tion; and, I believe I may say, but one praying man in the town. A large Theatre was overflowing with nearly the whole population. Since that time, more than 100 have been added to the church under my care, from 8 to 10 thousand dollars have been collected to build two brick meeting-houses, one of which has been given up-to the Legi-lature for a Hall; the is nearly completed. A house is erecting for the dist Society-from \$500 to \$1000 have been collected for Bible, Education and Missionary Societies. There are some persons here, as liberal as in any part of the world. But the number is very limited, mpared with the whole population. During the same period, (for part of my time only

spent in this town,) I have planted other churches the vicinity, which are more flourishing than the one here. One or two brick meeting-houses have been rected, and many of the most respectable people have een added to the churches. During the same period, have rode nearly ten thousand miles. issionary in various parts of the Western Country, and in most of the States in the Union. But in this town, although the Lord has blessed my labours in former years, the prospect at present is gloomy. A large proportion of those, who have embraced religion, are ad or removed to other parts of the Western Country. Some of the first characters of the State, the pillars of this town and of the society, have (since I came here) not only passed from death to life, but without doubt, from earth to heaven. Such is the changing state of year-and a few years after, entirely broken up.

REVIVALS.

REVIVAL AND CHURCH CONSTITUTED For some time past, the Lord has been building unis cause in Dexter, Me. In the winter of 1824, th few Christians there, on viewing their own desolate state, and the lamentable state of the impenitent, begun to weep in secret places, and to pour out their hearts by prayer to God. This they mutually engaged to do until the Lord would come and bless them. They enjoyed great peace of mind in their devotions, and about the first of September following, they began to see the desire of their hearts. Some who had formerly ged a hope in the pardoning love of God, but had far revolted, were reclaimed, conference and prayer meet ings became more frequent and interesting, and the un godly began to think on their ways. Several persons on manifested great concern for their soul's welfare and during the following winter, some of them were brought into the liberty of the truth. On the 16th March last, a Baptist church was constituted with a nembers. Since that time, the work of revival has 13 nembers. radually advanced, and seems emphatically the work of the Spirit, operating by the "still small voice." Additions have from time to time, been made, till the church contains 27 members. Some entertain a hope and be saprized; it is believed they will soon. Others are oppressed with a consciousness of their guilt as sinners, and it is hoped their conviction will ter in genuine conversion. Some that have gloried in er-ror, evidently fear, lest their standing will one day fail them .- Waterville Intelligencer.

REVIVAL AT GRAND RIVER, U. C.

We are indebted to the Rev. Reuben Reynolds for the following interesting extract of a Letter from the Rev. Alvin Torry, a Methodist Missionary among the Indians on Grand River, U. C. which was written to his brother, residing in Norwich, N. Y., dated August 3th, 1825. Much has been said by those who are opposed to missions on the impracticability of christimizing the aborigines of this country; but we think no one will, after reading the following extract, have the coldness to say that missions among the natives are a useless waste of time and money. No, he would rathrejoice in this great work, and himself "come up the help of the Lord," bringing his offering, and sacrificing it at the altar of missions

"Dear Brother, -Such extraordinary outpourings of the Spirit of God have probably not been witnessed since the days of the 'postles. Last Salbath I had satisfaction of baptizing forty-five Indians, who had lately professed faith in Christ. We have one hundred converted Indians in one society, and a very promising school at the mission house. I am about to off for the west to establish another sixty miles from this, and build a house for that purpose The subject of Indian missions has become so po so interesting and important, that the Governor of the Province proposes to assist. The religious excitement among these red men of the forest, cannot be described There are constantly new openings for preaching, a general turning to the Lord."—Zion's Herald.

REVIVAL IN CENTREVILLE, OHIO.

We are informed, says the Pittsburgh Recorder, that the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered, on the 4th inst. at Centreville, Columbiana County, Ohio. The weather was favorable, and the meeti Since January last, great was interesting and solemn. attention has been paid to the hearing of the word, praying societies, &c. Nine adults were baptized o Thirty-five, on examination, were mitted to the communion of the church; and from twenty-five to thirty more are said to be seeking the blessings of the kingdom of God. The Presbyterian Congregation of Centreville was organized three year da congregations, has been employed there only one sight part of his time in the performance of ministeria duty, since May, 1824; and since the third Sabbath o September following, fifty six have been added to the church. Within the four last years, two hundred and thirty four have been added to the churches under Mr. Robertson's care.

REVIVAL IN LITCHFIELD, CT.

We understand the revival which we have before entioned, in Litchfield, still continues, and is gradually extending over that large and populous town. More than 70 were numbered as the hopeful subjects of the work two or three weeks ago, and we cannot but hope, from the steady progress of the work, and the clear and distinct manner in which the people of that place are taught the doctrines of grace, that the blessing will be continued, " till there shall be no room to receive it."

A revival has recently commenced at Lubec, in the eastern part of Maine. About 20 are said to be re-joicing in hope. There is also a revival of considera-ble promise in Granby, Mass.—Rel. Int.

REVIVAL IN MINOT.

A powerful work of grace has lately commenced in e town of Minot in this State. We have been informed that from 40 to 50 persons are apparently wrought upon by the Spirit of God, and from 15 to 20 have found peace in believing in Jesus.

[Brunswick (Ma) Herald.

REVIVALS IN THE WEST.

We have just received a letter from Rev. Mr. Ewing, dated Cooper Cc. Missouri, Aug. 6, 1825, stating that God has graciously remembered Zion in various parts of that state, and in the Territory of Arkansas. The following is an extract:-

There has been recently, a gracious outpouring of he Holy Spirit in my neighbourhood. There had, previously to last June, a considerable deadness prevailed among God's people for several months—a few only, seemed to lay the state of Zion to heart—those few, however, were incessant at the throne of Grace -refusing to be conforted unless God would graciousy work for the salvation of sinners. During a comunion season, which oceasion continued four days & nights, the Lord, in his sovereign unmerited mercy, nswered the cries of his people. There were about 26 souls made a cretitable profession of faith, and reoiced in Christ Jesus. Many others were to the heart, and Gof's preachers and people much encouraged. But wha is somewhat singular and remark-able in this work, is, that by far the greater part of the subjects were from eight to fifteen years old. They were however the children of godly paren's, and they were early dedicated to God in the holy ordinance of Baptism-they were the subjects of many prayers ofparents and the Church in the name of Jesus, and the God of Abriham remembered his covenant, he saw the mark of that covenant, he heard and gracious ly answered prayer. I am now acquainted with several families whose whole households are professors of religion, and give good evidence that they are born of If religious parents were less straitened in themselves, and had more faith in the promising God of Abraham, and would look now, or so soon as their children are capable of discerning between good and evil, to have their prayers, their hopes, &c. answered and realized, I doubt not, but we should oftener hear of whole families emblacing the religion of June at then indeed their bouses would be little Bethels where God would delight to dwell—then it would be sweet work indeed, to low around the family altar and offer morning and evering sacrifice in the name of our Great

God is working gloriously in various parts of this state, i. e. he is convicting and converting many pre-cious souls. Ato in Arkansas. A young missionary who went from this neighbourhood to ride a few months n that Territory, writes to me under date, June 22d, have attended some precious meetings in Missouri, for which I thank God; but there was one at which, was the most visible display of grace that ever I witnessed. Although Although there were out comparatively few people that attended the meeting, there were thirty-two professed to find Christ precious to their souls."—Family Visitor.

The Rev. Benjamin R. Hoyt, Presiding Elder of New-Hampshire district, writes to the Editor of Zion's Herald, under date of September 19-" We have re vivals of religion in Canaan, Sutton, Dearing, Salem, and Shapleigh circuits. At Dover God is pouring out his Spirit, and there are good prospects of revivals in other places." Let every Christian rejoice in the adancement of the Redcemer's kingdom, and let it be is constant and fervent prayer, "O Lord revive thy

RECORDER & TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, OCTOBER 14, 1825.

LAFAYETTE IN PORTLAND.

The facts stated in this paper several weeks since relative to the visit of Lafayette at Portland, have been copied into a great number of periodical publications, accompanied, in many of them, with expressions of much ratisfaction. At last, the Alexandria Herald misquotes them in a most ungenerous manner; -not only omitting to emphasize words which were made emphatical, benemphasizing those which were not so, altering the ponctuation, changing some words nto others, and ordering some altogether and then may be bestowed upon him for this palpable insult to LASAYETTE." We desire the Editor of that paper, whom we hope ever to regard with feelings of kindness, to consider whether this is doing to others as he would be done by -whether, regarding in some measure his own liteary reputation, and still more the claims of justice, le would deem it honorable, or opright in us, so to distort a statement of his, as to change essentially its mport and spirit.

That we may not appear to complain without rea on, (and till we saw be misquotations of the Herald coried into another paper with a sort of triumph, we intended to say nothing,) we shall first quote the language precisely as it stood in our paper [of July 15th,] nd then as it appears is the Herald:

When he found that Gen. LAFAYETTE purposed leaving Portland on the Sabbath, it was signified to the latter, by the Governor's Aids, that if he would stpone his departure till Monday morning, he he Governor] would gladly accompany him to be limits of the State: but if he should ride on the Sabbath, he could not; neither could he pay him any public attention on that day. Here is a fact any Public attention on that day. Here is a fact that deserves to be recorded in letters of gold; and it is the more worthy of such a distinction, because, alas! so many examples of an opposite character have been witmen high in office, in parts of our land, and even in our own beloved Com-

But instead of being permitted to utter our own language, we are made to say, in a part of the quo

if he would ride on the Sabbath, he could not, neither should be pay him ANY public ATTENTION on that day. Here is a fact that ought to be recorded n letters of gold! and it is worthy of such a distinct on, because, alas! so many examples of an opposite

Instead of "should ride," we are made to say could ride-instead of a semi-colon after "could not" we are allowed only a comma, by which means to gether with changing " could be" into should he, the petulant expression " could not, neither should be." s gained. Add to this, that instead of emphasizing he word "public," as we were careful to do, the emphatical distinction is withdrawn from it, and placed on the very words which we wished not to be emphasized, viz. "any" and "attention." The substituion of ought for " deserves"-and of an exclamation point after "gold" for a semi-colon-and the omission of " the more" before "worthy," are of much less consequence to us; because, though they render the sentence ridiculous, they involve nothing but our iterary accuracy and taste.

As the statement attributed to Gov. PARRIS was xpressed in this paper, it might consist with the most entlemanly feelings, and the utmost respect for Laayette consistent with a reverence for the institutions of God's appointment; but as it is made to appear in the Herald, there is nothing of either. On the other hand, a sort of petulance and severity is introduced which no gentleman, -no Christian-and least of all a gentleman high in office with the sentiments of a Chris-

ian, would for a moment covet. The Portland Patriot was right therefore in saying, in reference to the paragraph thus misquoted, "We do not believe that Gov. PARRIS ever made use of the expressions herein attributed to him; nor do we think that the cause of religion can be promoted by such groundless fabrications." No-neither do we;-nor do we suppose that the cause of religion can be promoted by catching so greedily at the counterfeit of our

l_remarks, when the true copy, which must doubtless have been seen again and again, was passed over in silence, because inaccessible to such reproach.

It is no perhaps of material consequence, either to us or the public, what an individual may chance to believe," or disbelieve, on this subject-nor is it of any greater consequence, whether he shall believe us, when we say that the source from which our information was derived, is such as to leave us no more reason to doubt its substantial correctness, than if we had heard the statement from the lips of Gov. PARRIS

A member of the Society of Friends in England, writes thus to a gentleman of Martha's Vineyard: "I fervently trust - may escape from falling into the errors which have tarnished the religion of some of our relatives in New 3-d; I allude to those who have withdrawn themselves from Friends, and have adopted a creed of their own similar to the " Socinian," wherein they divest the Immaculate Son of God of some of his Divine attributes! Surely these declensions are sorrowful! They should teach us to be watchful-and above all to pray for the light of truth to abide in us."

DOMESTIC MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

We understand that the anniversary Sermon of the Suf. folk Branch of the Mass. Domestic Missionary Society, will be preached in Essex Street Meeting-hosse on Tuesday evening next, by Rev. Dr. JENES; - exercises commencing at 7 o'clock.

"Thou shalt arise and have merey upon Zien: for the thme to favor her, yes, the set time, is come. For her servants take pleasure in her stones, and favor the dust thereof."

The manifestly increasing interest which is felt on the subject of Domestic Missions, is one of the most favorable omens of the present day.

Indeed it seems impossible, that any person should devoutly pray that "our land may become Immanuel's, a mountain of holiness, and a dwelling place of right eousness:" and not be ready to give his most efficient countenance and support to measures like those of this Society. Its prosperity is of vital importance to the cause of morality and refigion in our country. Let, therefore, the friends of Zion and of posterity, on this occasion augment their efforts, and show the feeble churches which sit solitary, that they are not forgot-

We learn that the church which was recently organized in this city to occupy the house of worship erecting in Hanover Street, have, by an unanimous vote, invited the REV. DR. PAYSON of Portland. to become their Paster.

WORCESTER CO. BIBLE SOCIETY.

The Ninth Anniversary of the Worcester County Bible Society was holden at Rutland on the 8th ult. The issues from the Depository the past year, were 63 Bibles and 15 Testaments. In the treasury, \$1, 388, 61; of which \$1,000 constitute a permanent fund; and \$388, 61 remain to be transmitted to the American Bible Society. Forty-nine dollars in addition, were received from different sources on the day of the anni-

CORBAN SOCIETY. The revolving season having brought us to another nniversary of this Society, the Directors have the plea-sure of presenting to you their 14th annual Report,—In exhibiting the proceedings of an association so uniform in its operations, a plain statement of facts is all that can be required; and though in the numble sphere ments, - nothing to attract the admiring gaze of the curious, or to call forth the exclamation, Behold what lighty works are these,-we still hope that he who pleased to notice and commend the free-will offering of the widow's mites, has beheld with approba-

tion our feeble efforts to advance his cause.

During the past year one member has been removed y death, and two have withdrawn in consequence of emoving at a distance. Two annual subscribers and hree life members have been added to our number. The income of the Society the past year, including \$34,70 interest, has been \$309, 51, besides several articles of useful wearing apparel as dogations. enty-five dollars and sixty cents have been added to the permanent fund, which is now \$645, 60. The unt expended has been \$251, 45. One hu and forty-five articles of wearing apparel, valued at \$264, 56, have been given to 27 young men who are struggling through difficulties in preparing for the min-istry, by means of which they have been relieved from uch disquietude, and have been able to pursue their tudies with greater ease and alacrity. The long con-inued evidence of the value of this Institution with which its Directors have been furnished, enkindles in them the sincere desire that you may persevere in this good work with untiring zeal; and since the gospel ministry is one grand appointed means of arresting the progress of vice and of diffusing human happiness, as well as of extending the blessings of redemption, those may justly be regarded as the richest benefactors of who are most actively instruct oringing forward the heralds of the prince of peace.

Baston, Sept. 26, 1825.

AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY. At a Quarterly meeting of the Board of Directors the American Education Society at Boston, of the American Education Society at Doston, Oct. 12, 1825, the Rev. Asa Eaton resigned his office as Clerk of the Board and of the Society, and the Rev. Joseph Harvey was appointed in his place. All applications from Beneficiaries and other communications to the Board of Directors and to the Society, and the Board of Directors and to the Society of Control of the Board of Directors and Directors and Directors and Director should be made hereafter (post paid) to Rev. Joseph Harvey at Andover, Mass.—who is also appointed General Agent of the American Education Society. WARREN FAY, Per Order.

COLONIZATION SOCIETY. The Apostle has settled the propriety of acknow-edging the munificence of particular churches, and has shown us the object and the effect of it when he ays, "I boast of you to them of Macedonia, and your zeal hath provoked very many." Donations to the American Colonization Society

in the first parish of Dedham, Mass.
Rev. Ebenezer Burgess
Mrs. A. B. P. Burgess \$30 00 Hon. Edward Dowse Mrs. Hannah Shaw Mrs. Shaw and Mrs. Dowse 30 00 Ladies of the Episcopal Church 30 00 Young Ladies' Society Rev. Isaac Royle Dr. Jesse Wheaton Mr. F. A. Taft Judge Samuel Haven Mr. Elisha McIntosh Dea. Samuel Fales Two Friends sh, \$1; unknown person, 50 cts. Children, 50; a child, 10 Collection in the church 12 23

> Total, \$303 33 H. SESSIONS, Agent.

It is with pleasure we are permitted to add the following minute of the Board at Washington:

" Resolved, That the Rev. Mr. Sessions be inform ed, that the Board will rejoice in the departure of a vessel with emigrants from New England this season; and that he be directed accordingly to inquire whether a sufficient number of persons can be found ready to embark, and whether sufficient collections can be made

For the Recorder & Te AMERICAN COLONIZATION SO While engaged in the nobie objects of the I have been directed by a resolution of inquire whether a sufficient number of i nd ready to embark for Liberia to the chartering of a vessel for this purpose quiries were to be confined to New-Fessel to sail from a New-England pe pleasure that I announce the progress

made in this department of my agency, ous vessel can be procured on reasonab from the amount of funds the public have a mitted to my care, I have but little solicity quarter. A number of Colonists also, of most priate character, have made known their wit come citizens of Liberia.

But in prosecuting this business, I have no urprising degree of misapprehension with rega-ulvantages that Colony holds out for immedia ment, and especially for the rising generator rect any unfortunate mistake, and give the the healthfulness of accurate information, I h proper to compile, from the official Society, the following statement of History, Laws and Government, of the

Liberia is situated on the Grain Co Africa, and is bounded N. and W. Ocean, and S and E by a line runni of Montserado, in a Southeasterly 6 deg. 18 min. 16 sec. N. latitude, and 10 13 sec. W. longitude from London, and along the coast sufficiently for a num towns, and back far enough for large pla s estimated to be worth a million part an elevated promo tory jetting into the consequently fanned by the invigorating set they pass up and down the coast. Its week he lofty forests of North America, fur material for fences, building, and to the the mechanic. It is washed by a river a Connecticut, abounding with excellent in ing one of the best harbors from Gibral Good Hope. It has a deep, rich soil, prodcoffee, rice, corn, sugar, indigo, palm o den vegetable, and every tropical fruit. ble that indigo bears ten full cuttings in and that cotton yields from nine crops, without cultivation salubrious, is demonstrated by the fact, that no more than twenty-ni taken place since the landing of the firs number, which, when compared with the desearly settlement of Virginia, or of Plymouth, worth the naming; and certainly must be attr

God's superintending mercy.
II. 178 HISTORY. It was purchased in 1821 by a formal negocial tituted between the Society& six confederated Kit Western Africa, and afterwards confirmed in Seembly consisting of seventeen Kings, and if four half Kings. The first seutlement was in 185 Colonists from America and by recaptured Africa. And among the accessions which it has been c receiving from the same sources, one is worth ticular notice. It consisted of the Rev. C. M. nd a great part of his pious flock. in America a well compacted neighborhood, and transplanted across the Atlantic, they were neighborhood still, presenting the same order dustry-the same harmony of purpose and ze right way, -and thus diffused a powerful and in fluence through the Colony.

Only two disastrous events, of a general cl have happened since the purchase of the To One was occasioned by Christian slave-trade ting the natives to violate their compact and e ate the Colony, and thus remove every obstacl own success in procuring slaves. But as ti easily repulsed by only thirty Colouists, they etly settled down into a deep consciousness own inferiority; and not an in been exhibited since. The most entire con-manifested towards the Colonists, and the in-is constant and extensive. The other exten-sion dissatisfaction which the thirty defend Colony felt, at not having the first choice of reward of their valor. But as the Society differently, they at length quietly shared the such as had arrived at a later period.

There have been three towns already named lony. Menrovia-in memory of the s President Monroe, - is a regularly built town 70 houses and stores, fortifications, schoollarge churches, and 400 Colonists.

Thompsontown is settled by recaptured Ain several cargoes of whom have been detected by armed vessels, and liberated in the Cology have dwellings, lands, schools, &c. appropriate their wants. Caldwell, recently named in hon the late Secretary of the Society, who fell a his zeal in its behalf, but who exclaimed with ing breath, and amid a weeping family, "God has en me my desire respecting Africa." This townow prepared for settlement.

The schools for the Colonists, -for the child the natives and for the recaptured Africans, amount to six. A seventh, designed for an A is to receive, as soon as practicable, the meing sons of the Colonists, and shape their so as to qualify them for all the openings and of the Colony. It will receive also the Kings and send them back with the impress anity on their hearts. It will qualify the captured Africans to go as amba various tribes to which they belong thousand barbarians in their own tongue respectable families to go out and give the education, or receive some of the 7000 in the schools of this country, and thus be a si one proposed at the South, but which has been bud probably, by perhaps But the brightest paragraph of its history written. J. Ashmun, Esq. General Agent ony, has given a very interesting accoun religious excitement which pervaded the Col as a sort of first fruits to God, thirty have their faith in Christ, and have thus fai truly regenerate children of God. This, we truly the dawning of that light which shall wak many sons and daughters of Ethiopia; and direct to stretch out their hands unto God.

III. ITS LAWS. The necessity of a mild, just and efficient go ment, for the preservation of political rights, and prosperity of any people, has induced the Am 'olonization Society most seriously to mmediately to adopt, a system of public Law for

1. The Society, until they withdraw their Ag & leave the Colonists to the government of themselve shall make such rules as they may deem proper for it public good.

2. All persons born in the colony or removing to reside, shall swear allegiance to the and be entitled to all such rights and privileges as enjoyed by the citizens of the United States

shall be no slavery in the Colony.

3. Each settler shall draw a town lot, and a plantion of 5 acres for himself, 2 acres for his wife, at If will the state of t for each child, till it amounts to ten acres. two years he shall have cultivated two acres and b house of stone, brick, frame or logs, he shall recei

a deed of the whole in fee simple.

4. The Common Law, as in force in the U.S. at applicable to the people, shall regulate all Judicia-proceedings in the Colony; trial by Jury shall be the rivilege of all.

6. Those who are supported on the public stores shall, if able, labor two days per week on the public works. Any man neglecting this, or his private concerns the other 4 days of the week, shall be put on his wn resources.

6. Crimes are punishable by restitution, by the fafeiture of lands, by bantshment, &c. &r. 7. All persons are punishable for disobedients t lawful authorities, for Sabbath breaking, for drunker ness, and for the preverent use of the name of 6 %

Colony. approved by hall expre his considera the executio ness or absence intendent of a 3. A Legi Agent and two onists. They the public good. There sh take cognizan definition of 1 20 dollars. 5. There sh

general Agent

sociates. Ti

of crimes abo

1. The G

pointed by t duties of sin 7. The foll by the suffrag their respecti A Commi A Co.am A Colonia A Keeper And Instru religion are n erect them. pect of the Co

spirit accomp Thus the times,-are community. the boldest of to their piety elevation of great experin And I seem he soft accent brethren in An compelled ann —come where unrestricted by where you may nent of lost br

mortality, which It may not b ny have made i migrants be fo ria this fall In that case

Among the minister, physicachers. And mason, shoemal short every per-mest of a civili The Colonist rocure testimo romote the ble ast of Afric hemselves with hurches in the

lves, choose t It will be und ailing and prov tiense of each p ciety, from Liberia; and stil

public works tw inquiries are ma munication Subscriber, at Bo Proctor.

TRIB The subjoined Editor of this pap

ia, who formerly astruction and co "I have long t ught to do some but not flatter the will give \$10, an bear his nam or the best Essay, UM. As most of in this business are propose that suitab e also a trienn Essay. 1. The ev and future general ortance of Chri an institutions. It is probable

mer pupils of D lege to devote The Junior id if eight others sed to forward a accomplished; a lanner as is dee nost productive,-The writer sugge premium will be er medal for the cek Testament ted and bound, autography of t

which it is given Johnson's Will .tat, after a trial of ing at Northamp Will,-bequeat towards the ere aned in consequ gree. The group was, the insani TA Sermon w

next at Park Str GREEN, before reday, the 24th rved as Thanksgi

the Connecticut one Auxiliaries

TION SOCIE

with regard

single the clir very graf

the deaths i

outh, is sca

derated King med in tured Afric worthy of p. were the order a and zeal and happ

t and exter obstacle to they hav usness of of hostility e confide ety had ju

town of al ected by colony. 44 God has a

named in

he children an Acader ess of Chris the young re of peace to the g, and tell a ne the wonderinduce som their sons a in the Africa bstitute for the of a etro we trust, 19

> te, and for the nsider, and f themselves, roper for the

noving ther leges as are

nd a planta and built a all receive

U. S. and hall be the

the public put on his the for-

of God

IV. ITS OFFICERS. 1 The General Agent, at present sent out by the

The Vice Agent, nominated by the Colonists & groved by the Agent, shall be admitted to the coun-of the General Agent in all important matters, and of the General Agent on all questions submitted to express his opinion on all questions submitted to discharge of his duties, and in the defence and execution of the Law. And in case of the sickabsence of the General Agent, he shall be super-

A Legislative Council, consisting of the Vice and two other persons nominated by the Col-They shall meet to deliberate on measures for blic good, and report to the General Agent.

There shall be two Justices of the Peace, who shall cognizance of disturbances, all cases within the of petit larceny, and actions of debt below

There shall be a Court of Sessions, at which the 5. There shall preside, and the justices be his as-peral Agent shall have original jurisdiction in all cions of debt exceeding twenty dollars, in all cases ferimes above the degree of petit larceny, and apte jurisdiction in all cases whatsoever. Constables, criers, clerks and auctioneers, are ap-

ined by the Agent or Court, and are to perform the cined by the Agent of Court, and are to perform the utes of similar officers in this country. 7. The following committees are chosen annually the suffrages of the freeholders and the sanction of Agent, and are required to become familiar with eir respective departments, and record observations

ad experiments for future use. A Committee of Agriculture.

A Committee of Public Works. A Committee of Health. olonial Militia. A Committee of Colonial &I. A Co.amissary of Ordnance. Laniel Secretary.

olonial Librarian A Keeper of the Public Stores. A Superintendent of recaptured Africans, And Instructors in the Public Schools.

The teachers of private schools and the ministers of igion are not regulated by law, but are assisted with was lots for public buildings, and with materials to rest them. The most perfect toleration prevails, the influence of which is seen in the religious as ect of the Colony, and in the diffusion of its peaceful it accompanied with the power of God to the dis-

nnce of eighty miles among the natives.

Thus the Colonists,—for all is in their hands at hus the Colombia, a free, independent religious es,—are building up a free, independent religious amounity. But in the feebleness which always etommunity. But in ends the infancy of nations, they anxiously look to the boldest of their brethren in America, and especially to their piety and sense of duty,—to the love they bear to the Africar race, and the hope they have for the elevation of their sons—to finite with them in the great experiment which they have commenced.

And I seem to hear breaking on the eastern breeze, e soft accents of the Ethiopian voice, saying, Come open an asylum for the 2,000,000 of your afflic ed ehren in America - for the 30,000 infants they ar elled annually to offer up to the god of slaver come where the immortal intelligence may expand restricted by the customs and laws of society, and ere you may be the instruments of leading a Contias of lost brethren to seek that glory, honor and im-oriality, which shall be rewarded with eternal life. may not be premature, perhaps, to add, since ma have made the inquiry, and great despatch is absovindispensable, that should a sufficient number of found, a vessel will sail from Boston to

In that case the plan would be to furnish it with evy comfortable article of provision, and furniture.

Among the Cotonists, there would be, if practicable, mister, physician, schoolmaster, and two female hers. And besides farmers, a printer, carpenter, on, shoemaker, blacksmith, tailor, copper, and in every person necessary to fill each useful depart-

met of a civilized community.

The Colonists who apply for a passage out, will present estimonials of good character and a desire to promote the blessings of Christian civilization on the of Africa. Members of churches will furnish elves with certificates, in order to join one of the hes in the Colony, -or form one among themose their deacons, &c. before they embark will be understood that the expense of chartering, g and provisioning the vessel, as well as the ex-of each passenger, will be wholly borne by the ety, from the time they embark till they arrive at and still longer, on condition they labor on the

Further notices will be given from time to time, as iries are made and as occasion demands. Any munications on the subject may be addressed to the scriber, at Boston, directed to the care of Dea. J. C. HORACE SESSIONS, Agent of the Am. Col. Society.

TRIBUTE OF GRATITUDE.

The subjoined paragraph is addressed to the Junior ditor of this paper by a correspondent in Pennsylvaa, who formerly enjoyed the benefit of Dr. MOORE'S

uction and counsel at Williams College:-I have long thought that the pupils of Dr. Moore ght to do something for his memory. We may praise, not flatter thedeparted, while we benefit the living. I give \$10, and more if necessary, as my share tois not foundation of an Essay at Amherst College or his name,—the Premium arising yearly from interest, and appropriated as an honorary reward he best Essay,—to be called the MOORE PREMIAS most of those who would take an interest his business are personally acquainted with you, I have that suitable invitation to the alumni be given all the properties of the properties of the properties. paper, and the money forwarded to you. triennial class of subjects or themes for the The evils of intemperance, and ESPECIAL-HE MEANS OF PREVENTING THEM, in the rising uture generations. II. The evils and dangers of and the means of removing them. III. The nance of Christianity to the perpetuity of repub-

probable there are a number of gentlemen, the pupils of Dr. MOORE, who would esteem it a o devote a like sum as above to the same ob-The Junior Editor of this paper is certainly one; eight others [if 18, so much the better,] are diso forward a similar subscription each, the object mplished; and the money shall be vested in such er as is deemed most safe, and at the same time oductive,-the interest to be drawn annually, ropriated as specified above.

writer suggests that " as the pecuniary value of nium will be no object, instead of money it be a edal for the first year, -for the second & third, Testament and Hebrew Bible very elegantly and bound, with a statement on a blank leaf in tography of the President, relative to the object thich it is given."

ion's Will .- We learn from a correspondent, ter a trial of 5 days before the Supreme Court at Northampton on the subject of Adam John-Will, -bequeathing about 26000 to Amherst Colards the erection of a chapel,—the cause was ed in consequence of the Jury's being unable The ground taken by the opponents of the , the insanity of Johnson at the time of mak-

A Sermon will be preached on Sunday eveat at Park Street Meeting-house, by the Rev. EEN, before the "Fatherless and Widows"

slay, the 24th of November, is appointed to be as Thanksgiving Day in New Hampshire. onnecticut Sabbath School Union embraces

BROOKFIELD ACADEMY FOR YOUNG

The first quarterly examination in this Academy was held on Tuesday of the last week, attended by a respectable number of ladies and gentlemen from that and the adjoint of the calciniance. the adjoining towns. The proficiency of the young ladies in all the branches to which their attention had

been directed, was highly gratifying.

Their reading was more correct and more in taste than any thing of the kind which we have before within any thing of the kind which we have before within any thing of the kind which we have before within any thing the same than t The instruction in Geography and English Grammar appeared to have been dispensed upon a new plan, and in a manner, as we should think, peculiarly calculated to give a thorough and scientific knowledge of those studies. And so far as we could udge, from a short examination, the same remarks will apply to the instructions in Arithmetic. A class of more than twenty passed a very handsome examination in than twenty passed a very handsome examination in History, and another of about the same number in Natural Philosophy. A class of fifteen or eighteen was examined in Rhetoric, and another of ten or twelve in Chemistry. A class in Logic excited a special interest in the literary part of the audience, by the readiness and accuracy with which all the answers such as the examination was closed by a class were given—and the examination was closed by a class in Latin. The whole occupied about five hours—and, so far as we could judge from the specimens of improvement exhibited in that time, we should say that the instructions must have been uncommonly thorough, and distinguished for accuracy and taste. After the examination, the Rev. Mr. Rand, Principal of the Institution, delivered a very able and appropriate address to the whitest of on the subject of Female Education, and explained briefly the general object of the Seminary, and gave a of the methods to be pursued in conduct ing it.—We are happy to congratulate the patrons of the Institution and the public, upon the favourable cir-cumstances which have thus far attended, this infant Seminary; and we most cordially wish it success.

Sept. 22, 1825. Worcester Yeoman.

ORDINATIONS. On the 29th of September, the Rev. EDWARD BULL was ordained to the work of the Gospel ministry, over the South Parish in Lebanon, Conn.

Ordained at Hebron, Conn. Gilead Society, on the 28th of September, the Rev. Charles Nichols.— All the Churches in Tolland County are now supplied

with pastors.

We understand that the Rev. Dr. McDowell, of Elizabethiown, N.J. has again received a call to be-come the Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in this city, and that hehas announced his acceptance of the invitation—subject, however, to the decision of the Presbytery.—N. I. Rel. Chron.

At a late meeting of (sraelites in New-York, it was esolved to erect a new synagogue in the upper part of the city. The sum of 2648 dollars was subscribed and 1000 dollars loaned, to effect the object.

The receipts of the N. Y. Am. Tract Society, from July 20 to September 19th, inclusive, were \$619 17.

POLITICAL & OCCASIONAL

LATEST FROM ENGLAND. By the ship Geo. Clinton, arrived at New-York, London papers have been received to the evening of Aug. 26th, and Liverpool to the 27th. There is nohing from Greece, calculated to remove the uncertainty which has so long hung over the affairs of the Morea.

A Turkish spy has been discovered at Napoli di Romania, who has been in the Greek service 5 months and whose plan was, assisted by 13 other Turks whom he had enlisted, to spike all the cannon of that for tress, as soon as Ibrahim should appear before it. After being put to the torture, he was burnt alive.

Grecian recruits were raising in all the islands. The reports of the defeat and cap ure of Ibrahin

Pacha, by Gen. Colocotroni, are repeated, and also reports of a contrary nature. The fellowing is an account from Constantinople.

dated July 25th:

"The accounts from the Morea continue to be favorable for the Porte. Ibrahim Pacha, whose att on the Mills at Napoli di Romania would probably have succeeded, had not the English and French assisted the Greeks, has indeed retired to Tripolitza; but immediately after joined Hussein Bey, who landed with reinforcements at Navarin. Whatever the friends of the Greeks may say, it is most likely that he has sinc resumed offensive operations. Meantime, the part which, during his attempt at Napoli di Romania, was taken by the English commander stationed there, is very remarkable, and is said to have led the Porte to make bitter complaints, through the Reis Effendi, to the British legation here."

The House of Rothchilds .- A banker in Wales who has a son in the house of N. M. Rothchild & Co. London, writes as follows to a friend in Massachusetts

"N. M. Rothchild, of London, the great Loan Con tractor with the European and Brazilian governments, with his four brothers, are said to be worth more than £10,000,000 sterling. In the late European wars, the family of Rothchilds were the Agents through whom the vast sums of subsidizing money was most! negociated and paid: in fact, their and the Goldschmidts' establisments and transactions, are more like those of a government than a mercantile concern.'

BANDA ORIENTAL,

Buenos Ayres papers to Aug. 3rd state that on the 22d of July, when the imperial column was under march, Capt. Gomez took from it 400 horses, 8 sol-

ers, and killed five men.

Capt. Lavaleja, in a bold enterprize against Monte Video, was wounded and taken prisoner by the Impee Patriot general head-quarters were bove Monte Video, and the government occupied the town of Florida, where the greater part of the representatives of the provinces were assembled.

THE SPANISH NAVV.

Information has been received at Baltimore, ship Eagle from Valparaiso, that the Spanish Sloop of War ACHILLES had arrived there—the crew having utinied and carried her into port and delivered her up o the Chilian government. This vessel is the one which separated from the Asia 74 and Constantce with the intention of returning to Spain, but it appears that the officers met with no better success in this attempt than the commanders of the other vessels.

ARRIVAL OF THE CYANE.

The United States' ship Cyane, John Orde Creighton, Esq. Commander, arrived at New York, on Friday last, from the Mediterranean. The Cyane sailed from Gibraltar on the 13th of July, sailed at the Island of Teneriffe, where she was detained a fort-night on public service, and sailed again on the 3d of Aug. made St. Antonio, one of the Cape de Verds, on the 10th, then proceeded to the Coast of Africa and arrived at Cape Messurado on the 22d of Aug. v she only remained one day. THE COLONY WAS FOUND IN A MOST PROSPEROUS AND HEALTHY CONDITION, AND THE INTER-COURSE WITH THE NATIVES WAS ON THE MOST FRIENDLY FOOTING.

From Cape Mesurado the Cyane run the Trades down to the West Indies, and thence to N. Y.-The officers and crew are in perfect health.

A letter from St. Thomas, of Sept. 17th, mentions the execution of Pfeiffer and Hilyard, the two ringleaders of the gang of pirates detected in St. Thomas some months since. Pfeiffer was a black man.

A gale was experienced at the Bahamas September 7 and 8-Many vessels were wrecked, houses blown down, &c. On the 19th ult. the government house at Frederick-

ton, New-Brunswick, was destroyed by fire, except the north wing. The furniture and papers were saved A letter from on board the U. S. ship John Adams, dated off Havana, 9th ult. states that four of the crew had died of Yellow Fever, & a number more were sick.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The President of the U.S. is expected to pass the Sabbath at Princeton, and on Monday call upon Gov. Lincoln, in Worcester, in reciprocation of the Governor's courtesy; and from thence continue his route the seat of government.

Georgia. We have good authority for saving that the Georgia differences will be adjusted without the in-terference of Congress. For the present Georgia will be content with the lant of those Creeks who were knowingly parties to the treaty, and a compro ers will be laft to future arrangement .information comes from the highest sources a

Washington, and may be relied on .- Va. paper. Arrangements are making at Norfolk to despatch vessel to Liberia; and atout one hundred colonists principally from North Cirolina, are already engaged. A company of twenty-four gentlemen, belonging

the first mercantile houses in Albany, has been from that port to formed, to carry on a direct trade from that port to the West Indies. A vessel is now lading for that purpose.

The Hampshire Gazette says it is proposed to raise a fund of 15,000 for the purpose of erecting a large and commodious store house on Mount Holyoke. This mountain is becoming more and more an object of curiosity to strangers, as affording one of the finest prospects to be witnessed in our country.

A store 40 ft. by 30 arrived at Bath, Me. Oct. 6th, Phipsburg, being transported by means of three

The paying off of six millions of dollars of the U S. debt was commenced on the 1st inst. It is said two millions were payable in New-York, and one in

It is officially announced that the water will be let in to the Eric Canal on the 17th (the New-York D.Adv. says the 24th] inst. at which time the grand celebration is to commence at Buffalt. The salute is to be fired from 32 pounders, at Buffalo, and continued to Albany, 360 miles, and immediately returned, making a line of fire of more than 700 miles,—Salem Gaz.

Separation .- The Haverhill Cazette contains a notification of a meeting of the citizens of Haverhill de sirous of annexing the towns north of the Merrimack to New Hampshire, at the Golden Ball on Thursday, to choose delegates to a Convention, to consist of representatives from the towns of Dracit, Methuen, Haverhill, Amesbury, and Salisbury. Dai. Adv.

The late papers from Kentucky inform us, that after

spending several days in making up a Jury to try Isaac B. Desha, a full jury had been procured. It is pected, therefore, that the trial would proceed. We are informed that the number of convicts, at

present confined in the Ohio Penitentiary, for crime of various kinds, is greater than at any former period since its erection, being upwards of 140, notwithstand-ing many having been liberated by executive elemency. Ohio State Journal.

At the Supreme Court now sitting in Worcester, Horace Carter was indicted for committing violence on the person of a female, 78 years old, one of the poor of the town of Brookfield. From a sketch of the estimony as given in the Yeoman, it appears that the crime was committed in a room, where there were two other aged females, who were witnesses on the trial. The defendant was found guilty.

A Grand Jury in Wilhesbarre, (Penn.) have present-A Grand Jury in Whatsarre, (center) nave presented the National Administration in general, and the Secretary of the Navy in particular, for causing Com. Porter to be tried by a Court Martial. They approve the whole of the Commodore's conduct, and announce heir belief that " the head and front of his offending was, that he failed in his complaisance to the noble Secretary.'

A Dwarf .- A writer in the New-York American states that he had visited the celebrated McGee from reland, and asserts from satisfactory measurement, that he is not more than six feet ten or eleven inches high." He thinks it a great imposition that

Spontaneous Combustics .- An instance of spontateous combustion occurred at the woolen factory, in ummington, belonging to Darius Ford & Co. on the 4th inst. On the 13th the waste from under the carding machines was gathered into a basket and se aut of door, on the south side of the factory; and in the course of the day it was thrown on the ground and a light shower fell upon it. On the 14th about one o'clock a smoke began to rise from the waste, & in about two hours afterwards it burst out into a flame, and was consumed in presence of a great number of

In consequence of the appearance of a Mad Dog in the city of Washington which has bitten several, the Mayor has issued his Proclamation to the police officers of that place, ordering them to kill all dogs found unning at large.

A house at Charleston, (S. C.) which has failed, i onsequence of the late cotton speculation, owes the stom house about two hundred thousand dollars, and e banks of that city about six hundred and fifty thouand dollars more.

The White Mountains were covered with snow, for the first time this season, on the morning of Sept. 29. A mushroom or pulf bal, grew this year on the farm of David Hudson, Esq. in the township of Hudson, Ohio, weighing 12 pounds. Its horizontal circumference 4 feet 4 1-2 inches; its perpendicular circumference 1.2 inches; its perpendicular circumference 2.1.2 inches 2.1.

Fast Travelling .- A young man, named Garret Vanorsdallen, walked a few days since from Chambersburgh to Gettysburgh, (Penn.) a distance of 24 1-2 miles over the South Mountains, in three hours and

forty-six minutes. The distance between Detroit and New-York city ay now be travelled in five days and twelve hours. The distance is at least nine hundred miles.

The large Sow in South-st. N. York, which, on the 2nd inst. was near killing a small girl, on the 7th seized a stout lad, 15 years old, in a most ravenous manner, and it was with difficulty be was extricated from her jaws. South-st is situated like our India-st.

A drove of 1200 mules passed through Nochitoches, a short time since, on their way to Natches and New Orleans. They were brought from one of the Mexican States, under the care of about 80 men.

On the 4th inst. Richard Neal, of Eliot, Me. murdered his wife in a fit of insanity, and afterwards atempted to destroy his own life.

Warning to boys .- At Portsmouth, N. H. Oct. 7th, warning to boys.—Al Portsmouth, N. H. Oct. Vin, a boy was convicted of the offence of writing an obscene word on a fence, and sentenced to pay a fine and costs, amounting to 89, 68. The same boy and one other were also convicted of rude and disorderly conduct, fighting, and profane swearing, and sentenced to pay a fine and costs amounting to \$3, 25. They were both committed to prison.

A correspondent in the Upper Canada Herald states that on the morning of the 21st. ult. about 20 minutes past 5, [half an hour before sun rise] he saw in the brilliant rainbow, in the direction of S. W. and N. E. forming a complete semicircle with the horizon.

Fire.—On the evening of Monday last, a fire broke out in the four story brief store of Wardwell, Van Beuren & Co. N. Y. occasioned by a pipe of brandy falling from the slings, bursting, and taking fire from a candle. This store was entirely destroyed, with its contents,—the whole estimated at from \$30,000 to \$50,000. The two adjoining buildings were consid-

MARRIAGES.

In Boston, Mr. Ebenezer K. Allen to Miss Nancy Richardson; Mr. Richard Martin to Miss Irene Whitt-ington; Mr. Wm. Hayden, jun. to Miss Maria D. Baxter; Mr. Stephen Chard, jr. to Miss Mary Ann Stickney; Mr. Francis Keep to Miss Catherine D. Brook; Mr. Jonathan Parker, merchant, to Miss Susan E. Smith; Mr. Horace P. Moor, of Worcester, to Miss Sarah T. Howe, of Newburyport; Mr. Rufus Rice to Miss Louisa Antoinette Mutzen Becher; Mr. Ephraim L. Elliot to Miss Anstis Green Potter; In Charles-town, Mr. S. Etheridge to Miss Mary W. Jaques.

In Roxbury, Nathaniel Fellowes, Esq. of the Island of Cuba, to Miss Lucy Lambert .- In Haverhill, M Amos Kimball, of Boston, to Miss Sarah Bradley, Mr. Wm. Eaton, of Boston, to Miss Mehiable Bradley.

—In Plymouth, Pelham W. Warren, Esq. to Miss Jeanette Taylor: Mr. Ezra Swift to Miss Ruth Ellis, daughter of Mr. Francis E .- In Duxbury, Wm. T. Wood, Esq. of Middleboro', to Miss Amunda Samp-son.—In Newbury, Mr. John C. Kiburn to Miss Han-nah Ross.—In Newburyport, Capt. Jeremiah E. Anson.—In Newbury, Mr. John C. Andrews to Miss Mary Ann Somerby; Mr. Levi R. Nutt, of Newbury, Vt. to Miss Judith Howard.—In Enfield, Mass. Mr. Francis Howe, of Boston, to Miss Maria A. Richards .- In Taunton, Mr. Asa Stacey to Miss Clarissa Dean .- In Nantucket, Sylvanus Miss Mary Coffin; Priam B. Brock to Miss Ann Brooks.—In Worcester, Mr. Enos Dorr to Miss Caroline Allen; Mr. Jonathan Snow, of West Boylston, to Miss Mary M. Smith.

DEATHS. In Boston, Mr. Jesse Willis, aged 38; Mr. John Cassey, 40; Mr. James Price, 60; Mrs. Elizabeth Lawson, 65; Mrs. Mary, wife of Mr. Hezekiah Earl, 45; Mr. James H. Barton, 24; Mr. Levi Moore, formerly of Leominster, 34; Mr. Jonathan Valentine, 45; widow Sally Grinnel, 38; Mrs. Abigail Luce, 30; Mrs. Alice Norman, 74; Mary Elizabeth, child of Mr. Benjamin Pitman, 5; Harriet Parkman, youngest child of Bryant P. Tilden, Esq. 19 mo.; Wm. Alline, Esq. 55; Mrs. Eliza Parkerson, wife of Mr. John P. jun.
26, Thomas Green Hubbard, child of Mr. Henry H.
5; Mr. Andrew Townsend; Mr. Stephen Jones, 8θ; 5; Mr. Andrew Townsend; Mr. Siepaen 2; Mrs. Mr. James Donnison, 55; Wm. Dilliway, 2; Mrs. Father Hollis, 70; Mrs. Jane F. Emmes, wife of Mr. John Emmen, only child of Mr. John Henry E. 19; Joshua Emmons, only child of Mr. John

Kimball, jr. 10 mo. In Cambridgeport, Mrs. Martha Macomber, 48.—In Salem, Mrs. Mary Whitney, 34; Mr. Jonathan Froth-ingham, 66; Mr. Jacob Fowle, 74.—In Canton, Hon. seph Bemis, 77.—In Braintree, I fe of Mr. Wm. D. of Boston, 55. Lydia Davis, rough, Mrs. Mary D. Alden, wife of Rev. Seth A., and daughter of Rev. John Miles, of Grafton, 26.—In Lexington, Mrs. Sarah Robbins, 64.—In Hingham, Mrs. Rebecca, relict of the late Capt. Jotham Lincoln, Mrs. Rebecca, refer of the face capt. Johnsh Lancoin, 67.—In Plymouth, Capt. Melatiah Bartlett, 51.—In Sandwich, Mr. Simeon Nye, 41.—In Cummington, widow Esther Melvin, 93.—In Smithfield, Col. Comstock Passinore, 45.—In Newbury, Mr. Benjamin Ordway, 49.—In Kensington, Mr. Stephen R. Brown, 41.—In Nantucket, Mr. Ebenezer Rand, sen. 80; Mrs. Sarah Morris, wife of Mr. John M. 64; Mr. William Gardner, 82, Mrs. Nancy Starbuck, wife of Mr. Josiah S. 29.—In Stow, Mr. Joel Richardson, 45, son of Mr. Moses R. of Concord.—In Sutton, widow Elizabeth King, 87.—In Chesterfield, Mr. Gideon Bisbee, 70.

In Duxbury, Mr. Asa Chandler, 84. He has left behind him a companion with whom he lived 65 years. They have had 8 children, 10 grand-children, and 59 great-grand-children. And what is singular, the most of them are now living, with two exceptions, with five miles from the house of the deceased.

In North Kingston, R. I. Mr. Ephraim Hazard, 93.

In Wilmet, N. H. Maj. Gen. Eliphalet Gay, 65.— In Mason, N. H. Mr. Jason Russell, 84; a soldier and patriot of the revolution—descendents nearly 200.—In Unity, N. H. Mr. Moses Jewett, 91.—In Princeton, Lieut. Enoch Brooks, 83 .- In Philipston, Dr. Free-Lieut. Enoch Brooks, 83.—In Philipton, Dr. Free-man Thompson, of New Salem, 29.—In Sonington, Con. Doct. Henry N. Burdick, son of Rev. Henry B. of Newport, 27.—In Middletown, Con. on the 25th, 26th, and 27 ultimo, widow Martha Beats, 90;—Mrs Ann Meigs, 84;—Deacon Jaceb Whitmore, 90 and widow Snow, 79.—In Scituate, R. I. Mr. John Fuller, 29, formerly of Massachusetts.—In Warwick, on the 26th ultimo, Mrs. Anna Goss, 32, wife of Mr. Noah G. of Montague.—In Portland, Mr. Asa Hunt, formerly of Sudbury Mass. 22.—In Ovid, N. Miss Charlotte Russell, 13, killed by fulling on a knife she held in her hand.—In Junius, N. Y. Mr. Ja-cob Peters, killed by the accidental discharge of his ri-

Ge in a squirrel hunt.

As Converte. N. Y. Mr. Lashua Sigvene, found dead in a field.—Four Indians, who were hunting in the vicinity at the time, have been arrested on suspicion of shot him

Wells, (Me.) on the 3d inst. Capt. Abraham Littlefield, aged 80 years-was found burned to death in his pasture. It is supposed that the fence having caught fire, he in attempting to extinguish it, fell in nd was burnt to death.

Deaths in New-York week before last, 82 .- Conimption 17; Convulsions 8; fevers 6.
In Philadelphia, 71.—Consumption 2; Convulsions

fevers 15; Deaths in the City of Charleston, from the 18th to he 25th September 14. Four were whites, and ten

Deaths in Savannah the week ending Sept. 20th,

Deaths in Savannah the week ending Sept. 20th, it; of which I was by Bilious Fever.

Deaths in this city, last week, 26. viz. Infantile, 7

Liver Complaint, 2—Quincy, 1—Consumption, 4

Stillborn, 1—Canker, 2—Jaundice, 1—Dysentery, 2—Bilious Fever, 1—Dropsy on the Brain, 1—Tech-ing, 1—Croup, 1—Old Age, 2—Dropsy, 1—Fits, 2 Eursting of Blood Vessel, 1—Childbed, 1—Lung Fever. 1-Cholera Morbus, 1-Intemperance, 1-City

Oor, 2.
Died in Boxford, 12th inst. Mr. BENJAMIN PAR-KER, aged 28. Of Mr. P. it may be said with as much truth and consistency probably as of any unrenewed man, that as a son and brother he was uniformly dutiful, affectionate and kind, as a young man highly esteemed, of an irreproachable moral character and of promise. To say this is to say much this were all or the principal that might be told of him, we should have been satisfied with a simple notice of his death. About six months previously to his death Mr. P. become convicted of the truth that he posses sed a carnal mind that "is enmity against God;" and that, in this unsanctified state, his soul was "in jeopardy every hour." He appeared to feel deeply his guilt and danger. Convinced that no integrity, morality or amiableness of his, could change his heart, " put away sin," or propitiate his offended Judge, he ear-nestly inquired, "How shall I escape the damnation of hell?" "What shall I do to be saved?" His attendance on the weekly services of the sanctuary had uniformly been regular and commendable, and while he ontinued this attendance, but with greater interest and tended at other times and places, meetings for social prayer and religious instruction. While some who had more leisure than himself "could not find time" to attend social religious meetings, even when held their immediate neighbourhoods, he could and did fin time to go two and four miles to enjoy these means of And while others less moral and amiable that himself, were saying peace, peace, his language was,
"O wretched man that I am!" "God be merciful to me a sinner." He evidently, for a considerable time. sought to know the truth, and to discover his true character in the sight of God. It was his sober and full conviction, that " except a man be born again he cannot see the kingdom of God;" and that Jes the only and almighty Saviour from sins. His conduct during this last half year of his life furnished a practical comment on the declaration of inspiration, "Behold now is the accepted time, behold now is the day of salvation."

A short time before his last sickness, he enjoyed a gleam of hope that God for Christ's sake had forgiven This hope however was faint, trembling, m expressed. When he indulged any hope seldom expressed. When he indulged any hope that his soul would be saved, this hope embraced "the Lord our Righteousness;" when he expressed any confidence of his spiritual safety, that confidence was in "God manifest in the flesh." About the Ist Sepember, he was seized with a typhus fever, which deprived him of his reason during all its painful and deadravages, with the exception of a few of the last ours of his life. His conversation during these lucid moments gave additional consolation to his friends, in the hope that while in health he had made " his calling and election sure;" that before his last sickness, while in the sober and perfect exercise of all his facilties, he had laid hold on the hope set before him in the gospel. Communicated.

OT An Obituary Notice is necessarily deferred till

Lempriere's Universal Biography, with selections from Watkins, and American Additions, by Elea-

2er Lord.

THE patrons of the above work are respectfully informed that their copies have been presented at the places where they were subscribed for in all the New-England States, and that the delivery in these States may now be considered as completed.

When my late brother and myself first proposed to

publish the Biographical Dictionary, we pledged our-selves that it should be printed for subscribers only, nor did we do this without reflecting on the impossibility of governing the prices of any book, however high its merits, after it is afloat in the market. We were, therefore, and for my own part, I am still of the opinion, that a work published by subsreip-tion, should be published for those alone who sub-scribe for copies.—Under this impression, if I ever republish this work, it will be by subscription, and then not until the public voice demands it. For the present Edition, about 1560 subscribers were obtained by the time the work was ready for delivery, though only 1500 copies were printed, so that had all the subcribers been present, and prepared to take their copies (a circumstance of course scarcely possible) the Edition would have been insufficient. But take it for granted, that many would fall off, I do not hesitate, from an early period of delivery, to sell recall \$2 per copy advance, from my own store, and in a few cases, sold to those who had to sell again at \$1 above the subscription relies nor bear deviction. above the subscription price, nor has any deviation been made from these terms, nor is any contemplated. opies returned on the hands of the agent during his journey, have also from the first, been sold at \$1 ad-vance. As one class had graduated from almost every college visited, and in some cases part of the students who were present in the Colleges and Theological Seminaries, did not take up their copies, there are some re-maining, & in fact, more than were at first anticipated. Absentees will be allowed to claim their copies by

letter, (post-paid) pointing out what place they sub-scribed, or by application at the store of the publisher, 399, Broadway, New-York, at any time previous to the 15th Nov. 1825, but not afterwards :- Price in the 15th Nov. 1825, but not afterwards:—Price in boards, \$7.25, sheep \$8, calf gilt \$9. Copies may also be obtained, in like manner, from the agent at Mrs. Sawyer's, 6, Atkinson-sireet. Boston, for the 3 ensuing weeks from this date, or by non subscribers at \$1 advance on the above prices. Those subscrib ers who have requested their copies to be retained till a specified time will be accommodated, and find their requests complied with. On the other hand, we would inform those who were present, and who made ed from the list of subscribers, and, that in case plication, they can now only have copies as no

Such of the copies of the latter, as now remain sold, and the copies left by deaths of other original subscribers, will be offered in places where the infant ants have had no previous opportunity of subscribe Under the foregoing arrangment we hope and believe we have kept our promises with our parrons and the public, and in preparing the work neither labour nor expense was spared to make it all the pro-pec us promised or even hinted at, and the delivery has been gone through with all possible disparch.

In conclusion, we would respectfully present our cknowledgement to our highly respectable patrons for evabling us, by their liberality, without pecuniary loss, thus firmly to adhere to our engagements.

R. Lockwood, Proprietor end Publisher.

C. Mould, Sole Agent for the work Boston, Sept. 29, 1825.

CECIL'S WORKS PUBLISHED.

ROCKER & BREWSTER, No. 50 Cornhill, CROCKER & BREWSTER, No. 50 Cornhill,
Boston, have this day published, The Works of
the Rev. RICHARD CECIL, M. A. Late Rector of
Bisley, and Vicar of Cobbom, Surrey: and Minister
of St. John's Chapel, Bedford-Row, London; with a
Memoir of his Life. Arranged and Revised, with a
View of the Author's character, by Josiah Prate, P.
D. F. A. 8. Containing Memoirs of the Lives of J.
Baccon, Esq.; Rev. W. B. Cadogan, and Rev. J. Newton; Thirty-nine Sermons; Visit to a scene of mourning; Friendly advice to Servants, Miscellaneous
Pieces, and Remains. In 3 Vols. 12mo. Orders of Pieces, and Remains. In 3 Vols. 12mo. Orders so.

RECOMMENDATIONS. From the Rev. Drs. Porter and Woods, Professors in the Theological Seminary, Andover, addressed

to the Publishers. It gives us pleasure that you contemplate the repub-ication of Cecil's Works. The impression of his dis-inguished excellence which we received from reading his Remains, is increased by farther acquaintance with his writings. The chief characteristics of his understanding were strength, originality and decision of his heart, simplicity and elevation of Christian principle. His writings exhibit profound thought,—a hap-

talent at illustration, & a spirit of tender, ardent picty.

His Sermons, as might be expected in unwritten erformances, are sometimes deficient in exactness of ethod and language; but they possess a richness and variety of matter, a vicinity of conception, - a simplicity and force of style, which excites an untiring attenio. In our opinion, the Works of Richard Cecil are em-

nently worthy of republication and of extensive patnage. E. PORTER, L. WOODS.
Theological Seminary, Andover, July 30, 1825. From the Rev. Dr. James Milnor, Rector of St.

George's Chapel. The writings of so distinguished a religious : as the Rev. Richard Cocill, need no recommendation as the Rev. Richard Cocill, need no recommendation where they are known. But, as his "Remains" only have been republished in this country, and the high price of the London edition of his whole works, may have prevented their having been seen by many, I have great pleasure, at the request of the gentlemen who have now undertaken their publication, in giving my ttestation of their value. Few Divines of the English Church have ranked higher in the estimation of the re-ligious world than Mr. Cecil for sound evangelical pic-

ty, and originality and strength of intellect, united with a capacity for directing all the powers of his mind into the important channel of practical utility. There can be proposed to the public, in my opinion, few works of more unequivocal excellence than this.

New-York, June 9, 1825.

J. Milnor. J. MILNOR. IN PRESS,—Journal of a Tour around Hawaii, one of a Sandwich Islands. Oct. 7. the Sandwich Islands.

and originality and strength of intellect, united

MEMOIR OF MENNO. UST received and for sale by Lincoln & En-MANDS, 59 Washington Street, An interesting account of Menno's Departure from Popery, written by himself in 1554. In a Tract, at one mill a page,

Menno was a distinguished person among the Reformers, and actively engaged in diffusing the light naturally gave him pre-eminence and he became the leader of the Baptists in Holland. The above Tract

of the gospel. His piety, zeal, abilities, and cloquence. gives an interesting detail of his Christian Experience, and the manner in which his mind became gradually enlightened, and was led to oppose the superstitions of the Roman Catholic Church. The Tract will richly compensate for a perusal.

RICH GOODS.

CLEVELAND & DANE, No. 43 MARKET STREET, are now opening the following New Goods,

1 case Merino Long Shawls, black, scarlet and white, very long, of new patterns, and superior quality, 1 case square, palm leaf borders, with palms in the

corners—also, square Shawls, with mantle borders,

1 do French Cashmere Long Shawls, scarlet, amaranth and black.

1 do. raw Silk Long Shawls, all sizes, together with a great variety of fancy Silk, Burage and Gauze Hdkfs. new style,
1 do. figured Silks, Landsome colours and figures

blk. do. very heavy, 1 do. Shaded plushes, all colors,

1 do. figured Plaid Silks, a new article for Ladies Dresses, very elegant.

Also, -Bonnes Ribbons, new patterns, Linen Cambrie Holafs. Long Kid Gloves, &c. &c. Oct. 14.

POETRY.

LORD BYRON'S LATEST VERSES. MISSOLONGHI, JAN. 22, 1824.

" On this day I complete my thirty-sixth year. "Tis time this heart should be unmov'd, Since others it has ceas'd to move; Yet, though I cannot be belov'd,

Still let me love. My days are in the yellow leaf, The flowers and fruits of love are gone. The worm, the canker and the grief Are mine alone.

The fire that in my bosom preys, Is like to some volcanic isle, No torch is kindled at its blaze;— A funeral pile.

The hope, the care, the jealous fears, Th' exalted portion of the pain, And power of love, I cannot share, But wear the chain

But 'tis not here_it is not here_ Such thoughts should shake my soul; nor now-Where glory seals the hero's bier

The sword, the banner, and the field, Glory and Greece around us see; The Spartan borne upon his shield Was not more free.

Awake! not Greece-she is awake!-Awake, my spirit,—think through whom My life-blood tastes its parent lake— And then strike home!

I tread reviving passions down,
Unworthy Manhood—unto thee
Indifferent should the smile or frown Of beauty be. If thou regret thy youth, -why live?-

The land of honourable death Is here—up to the field, and give Away thy breath!

Seek out -less often sought than found-A soldier's grave, for thee the best, Then look around, and choose thy ground, And take thy rest.

MELANCHOLY.

Her tresses are dark as the wing of the raven, Her robes are all wet, and her bosom is bare; Like a bark on the wave, mid the whirlwinds of Heav'n She wanders distracted, or sinks in despair

MISCELLANY.

For the Recorder & Telegraph SLAVERY .- NO. III.

MESSRS. EDITORS,-The contents of my former MESSES. EDITORS,—The contents of my former numbers are not much more than preliminary remarks. The merits of the two questions at the close of the first, have not come under regular discussion at all. Nor shall I take them up in this communication. Nor do I promise to pursue any particular method in what I now say, or may hereafter say; I hope however not to be very invested in and defect of accordance where he are removed. immethodical, and defect of arrangement merely, will not destroy the truth (if they should be true) of my sta cments and reasonings; neither would the most le cal arrangement of the parts of the subject, of itself, cal arrangement of the parts of the subject, of itself, prove the truth of my positions. Your readers will bear with me, if I am still more desultory than they could wish. If what I say may only be successful in bringing into the field of discussion abler pens than mine, or exciting to reflection men who have more time upon their hands, my object will be completely gained, and I shall look on, an unengaged, but by no means an unconcerned speciator. My whole heart is in this subject, nor can I conceive of one, at the present time more worthy to occupy the ablest heads and the best hears in our country. The question of slavery is neither a Northern nor Southern question; it is an American question. It is interesting, deeply interesting, and every day grows more and more interesting, to the Christian, to the politican, and to the philanthropist,—no matter whether he live North or South of the Peto-

mac. Viewed in all its bearings, there is nothing like locality about it.

On the piece signed "A Carolinian," I wish now to make remarks. Glad should I be to find a Carolinian, or any slave-holding man, entering on this business with seriousness and sincerity, with equatimity and impartiality. The mischief and the misery with us at the South is, that while all the rest of the world is in motion on the subject,-England, South America, the motion on the success,—we are "slumbering and sleeping," Northern States,—we are "slumbering and sleeping," and to all who attempt to awaken us say, "A little more sleep, a little more slumber," if we do not do worse, and to every one who addresses us upon it. · It is none of your business." I am glad " A Carol has written, because I hope he will write again; or if not he, some other Carolinian, or Georgian, or Kentuckian slave-holding man. He wants discussion Messrs. Editors, and discussion let him have. He says (about the middle of his second paragraph) "Is all further discussion on the subject of slavery to be abandoned, &c." He himself doubtless, after penning such a sentence, will say No-and I say No, and so I trust will Vigornius, and the writers in the Christian Spectator, and the Editors of the Recorder & Telegraph.

The mathematical street of the Africa of the Africa of the Africa of the Second of Africa, to which they could be once transported. sively and distinctly and leisurely; and if truth can be clicited and duty ascertained, let us speak, let us act, as the case requires. If slavery be lawful, if it be desirable, if it be a blessing and not a curse, let us cling to it and defend it and applaud it. If it be morally wrong and yet irremediable, let the South endure, and the North sympathize; yea, let us all "bear one and er's burdens, and so fulfil the law of Christ." Bu it be an evil, moral, or political, or both, and a remedy is or can be devised, let the whole American people (for "we are brethren" and ought "not to fall out by the way") put forth their mightiest and most perpetua-ted efforts, till a radical cure is effected.

But what does "A Carolinian" say! The object of

his piece is to condemn 1. the sentiments, 2. the spirit, and 3. the tendency of Vigornius' six communications. On the "sentiments" he says, "They are such as have often been expressed by those who are perfectly unac-quainted with the real state of slavery as it now exists in this country-who are in the habit of viewing every subject in the abstract-who would have every thing to be; or rather as they desire it; and not as a wise Providence has ordered it." The chief, nay almost the only complaint I have to make of this sentence from my brother of the South, is its indefinite-It is highly probable he and I would agree in opinions with respect to certain statements of the writers he comments on—would agree, that these wri-ters have misrepresented facts as they actually exist, so far as the information and means of observation possessed by "A Carolinian" and myself extend. I can say that the picture is quite 100 highly colored in reference to my region of country, and doubtless A Carolinian may say the same in relation to the place in which his residence is fixed. But on this subject I have expressed my views already in former numbers Still I think Vigornius particularly a calm and candid writer, and with very few exceptions an able and con-clusive tea oner. His last number, which winds up his whole discussion, is as admirable for the excellence of the spirit it breathes, as for the value and correctness of the sentiments it expresses. No man would know from it in what part of our wide continent he drew his breath or wrote his essays. The feetings exhibited, and the sentiments uttered, are American and Christian. He views slavery not as a Southern, but as an American calamity—not a Southern, but a National sin—and he calls upon the nation to relieve itself of this calamity, to repent of and forsake this sin and to a considerable extent, he tells them how. He does not require them to make bricks without furnish

ing them with straw And even in relation to certain statements to which both "A Carolinian" & I would object, he may have re-ceived information from a source which he thought en-

titled to credit; or his remarks, however inapplicable to titled to credit; or his remarks, however inapplicable to the neighbourhood of "A Carolinian," or to my neigh-bourhood, may, for ought we know to the contrary, be strictly and literally true in relation to many other pla-ces. If for instance "A Carolinian" lives in Charlescon, and myself in Abbeville or Pendleton, what may be untrue or exaggerated in respect to either of these places, may be literally correct in respect to other parts of South Carolina or Georgia. Vigornius and his co-adjutors are speaking of the slave-holding states; and it is a very small portion of the vast extent of country comprehended under that phrase, to which either my coadjutor (in this instance) or I have personal access or of which either of us has personal knowledge. And perhaps he, certainly I, can remember a time, not very far back, when probably all that these writers have said, was strictly true in relation to the places which he and I inhabit. Yes, I remember scenes from which my soul recoils, the recollection of which makes my Would to God the black and bloody particulars could be blotted out of the book of mental history; for literal history of such detestable business there is none. We shall never publish our shame to But let us hear "A Carolinian" again. In the

sentence already quoted, he says, there are men, (the Recorder and Christian Spectator writers included,) who would have every thing as it ought to be, or rather as they desire it; and not as a wise Providence has ordered it." I hardly know what to make of this sentence, and almost fear to comment upon it, lest, through misunderstanding. I should (which I do not intend or wish) misrepresent it. It appears to give and take-to concede and immediately revoke the concession. Perhaps I said too much in No. 1, when I epresented these writers as harmonizing at all. He o ceasure men for wishing to have things as they ought o be, an arrangement which every good man, wherevhe lives, ought to wish; and therefore qualifies, and by so doing neutralizes it, by adding "or rather as they desire it." Now what is it these writers desire It is, if I understand them, the abolition of slavery, not its immediate abolition,—a statement which, I shall presently show, is unfounded. But "A Carolinian" sets in opposition to this desire, the ordering of the Provi-dence of God-" not as a wise Providence has ordered Is every thing then which men do, right, simply because Providence has ordered it? Then I would ask him to put his finger on a single event that ever happened, which ought to be denominated a crime. Wha is it that the Providence of God does not order? When Jesus Christ was crucified, nothing more, nothing farther took place, (if Scripture testimony may be credited) than what "God's hand and counsel determined before to be done." Was the crucifixion of the Messiah therefore right? and was Peter wrong and cruel in his arge, and inconclusive in his reasoning, when he told the Jews, that " with wicked hands they had crucified and slain" him! The long dispersions and the severe oppressions, to which the Jewish nation has been, and to which they are even now subjected, are "as a wise Providence has ordered it." So it was foretold it should e, and so in fact it has been and is. But are the nations, by whom that miserable people have been "scat-tered and peeled," justifiable and even innocent for their barbarous deeds? Then has our country been sadly mility of rebellion against the "wise Providence" of ood, for treating them like men, treating them so much etter than they have been treated by the rest of the world

A Carolinian's argument here, by proving vastly too nuch, proves just nothing at all. Neither the decrees nor the Providence of God constitute any rule of duty to us. Our duty is to be ascertained from his command

Having corrected "A Carolinian"s logic, I would next rectify his misapprehension and consequent misstate ment of the representations of the writers he remark on. The "immediate abolition of slavery" is a poin igornius has not arrived at-nav he has most clearly and strongly said, that this work must be gradual, an so say nearly, if not quite, all prudent men. He says adeed, that the slaves in question have an immediat ight to fiberty, a conclusion to which he supposed simself conducted by the process of reasoning through which he had passed. But at the same time, he seems to admit, that it is right in those who hold them to recain from manumission, under circumstances which render it evident it would be no blessing either to themselves or their emancipators, but a greater curs to both. I refer "A Carolinian" for proof to Vigornius 6th number. He pleads, it is true, for speedy emanci-pation, and immediate preparatory steps. But immeiate and speedy are not synonimous expressions. One an absolute, the other a relative or comparative term speedy, which in another might be pronounced ver gradual. If slavery should be entirely abolished fr United States in 30, 40, or even 50 years, many who have looked at the difficulties of the subject and een alarmed and overwhelmed at their amount, wil readily admit that it would be a speedy abolition while every one must perceive, that it would be far very far, from an immediate abolition. In a certain sense abolition may be immediate; in another, speedy, and in both, practicable and safe. There are not a few blacks now at the South, qualified for immediate eman cipation, if Legislatures would permit, and owner would confer it; - many, who have health and industry and intelligence and virtue and character quite sufficien to render them useful and valuable freemen; and as to the safety of the experiment, that is amply secured, in my opinion, by the established and flourishing colony

"A Carolinian" appears to me to have completely confounded the two writers he animadverts on, and to have made each of them answerable for every thing said by the other. This is not fair. I presume is no connivance, nor previous or understood agree-ment between them. The writer in the Recorder is nuch more full and thorough in his discussion, a goes more into the heart and core of his subject; and I can admit his reasonings and his statements with less qualification, than I can assent to many things in the writer in the other journal. But whatever exception "A Carolinian" & myself may take, and justly, to several observations in both of them, so far as they are brought to bear upon the real state of things as they more, very much more, of a different character in them both, worthy of the serious attention of us both, and o all our neighbours in the slave-holding states? am sorry, that amidst his vituperations of these writers, he could find so little to praise; & what he does seem to praise, he rather apologizes for, than actually commends To a writer who has investigated his subjects so thoroughly, written so ably, and with not many excep-tions, so amiably too-who has written throughout so much like an American and a Christian as Vigorniu am sorry "A Carolinian" can find it in his heart to say no more than-"that these sentiments are all errone I would not venture to assert." Interested as I am in the subject, and desirous of understanding it, and of possessing a good conscience; feeling too, as though it would be very difficult, if not impossible, to loosen the foundation he has laid, I should be glad if "A Carolinian," instead of coldly admitting that the sentiments are not all erroneous, would undertake to prove, that even a tenth part of them are so; and for this purpose I trust, Messrs. Editors, you will give him, or any other man that will undertake it, an abundance of col-HIERONYMUS.

[From a Correspondent in North Carolina.] MESSRS EDITORS, -I have been a constant reader of your excellent paper for more than seven years. The interesting and original matter, with which you have from time to time filled your columns, has afforded me much gratification and improvement. has ever been conducted much to my satisfaction. But I must frankly confess, that the communication in the Recorder & Telegraph of the 9th September, signed " A Carolinian, has occasioned me sincere and deep regret: because, I believe it is calculated to do extensive injury to the cause of humanity and Christianity; by paralyzing the efforts of enlightened individuals for the removal of one of the greatest evils with which our beloved country has ever been afflicted. I have read both the pieces in the Christian Specta-

tor, and all the numbers in your paper, of which your "unknown reader" so bitterly complains. And I be-lieve their extensive circulation among my slave-holding fellow citizens, would be productive of great good. It would direct their view towards the gathering tempest, before it will be too late to find a shelter from its

tremendous fury.

I have shown those articles on slavery to several of my friends, who are slave-holders; and I believe, we are unanimous in the opinion, that their author was personally acquainted with slavery, as it now exists it States; that he did not collect his information from books or from travellers; but that he had een it with the eye of a Christian and a patriot. And has, like an honest man alive to the fut of his country and the glory of Almighty God, raised his voice to effect its peaceful removal. Nor can I persuade myself that his vigorous exertions will be Several instances have fallen under my sholly lost own observation, in which gentlemen of intelligence and respectability have acknow edged, that the perusal o the above mentioned essays, has given them new and alarming views of slavery. Such publications, exten-sively circulated, would, I should think, if any thing could, short of some dreadful catastrophe, arouse the States can be made to see this evil in all its magnitude. have no doubt, but they have the means and th ower of offecting its removal.

North Carolina, Sept. 26, 1825.

If we understood Vigoruia as does the writer of the ommunication below-indeed if we did not certainly know that no sentiments could be more foreign to his mind than those attributed to him by " Libertatis Amicus" relative to the right of slaves to murder their masters,-we should have no hesitancy in seconding he disapprobation expressed in the following remarks. But surely it does notfollow, because slaves have a natural right to freedom, that therefore they have a right o murder their masers to obtain it .- Our correspondent Hieronymus in the closing part of his comnunication, has rendered it unnecessary, we conceive, to add any thing fugher by way of explanation. Of course. If the ground of censure does not exist, the censure itself loses its application.

With the exception of the remarks brising from this misapprebension, we profess ourselves pleased with the communication of " Libertatis Amicus;" and particularly with the broad national view which he akes of the subject of emancipation.

As the discussion of this most interesting 'topic hafallen into Southern hands-not one of the writers in this number residing north of the Potomac-our readers will see the propriety of a pretty free discussion, if we expect to arrive at any important result.

[From a Correspondent in Mississippi.]

MESSRS. EDITORS,-As in your very valuable Recorder & Telegraph, page 120, a correspondent up er the signature of Vigornius, undertakes to exhibit the moral evils incorporated with the slave-holding system," but (like a great many others who expatiate largely on moral evils which every thinking man nows, and at the expence of a great deal of deep in estigation in endeavoring to illustrate what is as clear is if written with a sun-beam) points out no remedy I would wish to point out one to him, which in m opinion would be more eligible, and perhaps mor oral, than that of encouraging the slaves to rise and massacre" all his "Southern brethren" (for whom e affects a great deal of feeling) by the unwarrantable nsinuation, that it would be no crime, but rather a praiseworthy act, if they should succeed. I am no Lawyer, but think it attenst questionable, whether or

of Vigoraius has not subjected him elf to a crimin prosecution, for treason squipeted nimely to a criminal prosecution, for treason squipet the Government of the United States by publishing with the Government of the centiments tending to subvert the laws, & induce insurer cition in the differents ates, which are certainly member and component parts of the United States. Be this as it may, -in order to preven this " horrible massacre an horrible massacre's of a great many of our Northern and Eastern brethren also, as "he does not deny the right, on the ground of political expediency, to put in-surgent slaves to death," I would wish, as before obwhich this murderous means of emancipating the slaveight be avoided.

Let Congress be memorialized by each State and Territory in the Union, to take the subject of slavery, with the best means of emancipating all the slaves he States and Territories, into consideration; and empower them (should it meet their approbation,) to or-der a census to be taken of all the slaves in the said States and Territories, and fix a reasonable value of ransom for each slave; and also empower them to la an annual tax, on each State and Territory in the Un ion, equivalent to its property, said tax to be levied by ch State and Territory, in such way and manner as they may find most convenient; the amount of such tax when levied, to be paid into the United States' Treasury by a certain day annually, and appropriated by Congress entirely to emancipating all the slaves within the United States, at such periods, and disposing of them in such way and manner, as the

By this plan I am persuaded that most of our "southern brethren" would be satisfied (although the burden would bear heavies: on them, as the ransom price rould by no means compensate them) & the feeling ir northern and eastern brethren be healed. says, "Far be it from me to deal damnation round the land;" but he must permit me to tell him that to insinuate that it would be right and a praiseworthy act should they succeed) for servants to rise & murder their awful masters, who have never altered the situatio hey found them in but for the better, sounds very much like a doctrine which deserves a much harder name then I choose to make use of, and very unlike the doctrine taught by the apostles of our Saviour. St. Peter inculcates, in his 1st Epistle, 2d chap. 18th, 19th and 20th verses, "Servants be subject to your masters with all fear, not only to the good and gentle, but also to the froward; for this is thankworthy, if a man for conscience toward God, endure grief, suffering wrong fully; for what glory is it, if, when ye are buffetter for your faults, ye shall take it patiently; but if, when ye do well, and suffer for it, ye take it patiently, this is acceptable with God:" and St. Paul to Titus, chap 2d, verses 9th and 10th, "Exhort servants to b dient to their own masters, and to please them well in all things: not answering again, not purloining; bu shewing all good fidelity, that they may adorn the doctrine of God our Saviour in all things:" and again to the Ephesian's, chap. 6th, verses 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th, "Servants be obedient to them that are your masters, according to the flesh, with fear and trembling, in sig service as menpleasers; but as the servants of Christ doing the will of God from your heart, with good will doing service, as to the Lord and not to men; knowing that whatsoever good thing any man doeth, the same shall be receive of the Lord, whether he be bond or free:" and again to the Collossians, chap. 3d, verses 22d, 23d, 24th and 25th, "Servants obey in all things your masters, according to the flesh; not with eye service, as men pleasers, but in singleness of heart fearing God, and whatsoever ye do, do it heartily as to the Lord and not unto men, knowing that of the Lord ye shall receive the reward of the inheritance; for serve the Lord Christ; But he that doeth wrong shall receive for the wrong which he hath done; and there is no respect of persons:" and again to Timothy, 6th chap. 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th verses, "Let as many servants as are under the yoke, count their own masters worthy of all honor, that the name of God and his doctrine be not blasphemed; and they that have believing masters, let them not despise them, because they are brethren, but rather do them service

because they are faithful and beloved, partakers of the

benefit; these things teach and exhort; if any man

teach otherwise and consent not to wholesome even the words of our Lord Jesus Christ and to the doctrine which is according to godliness, he is proud, knowing nothing, but doting about questions and strifes of words, whereof cometh envy, strife, railings and surmisings, perverse disputing of men of corrupt minds, and destitute of the truth." And furthermore, we find that although Onesimus, Philemon's runaway slave, seems to have wished to take shelter under St. Paul, the apostle did not think proper to retain him, but sent him back to his lawful master in the flesh, having taken care to emancipate his soul, which Vigornius seems to have forgotten. All the foregoing quotations, (if we allow Scripture authority) tend to condemn Vigornius' horrible doctrine, which he seems o sanction by facts that have no similarity; for it is, believe, generally understood, that the servants menioned by the apostles, were all bondmen or slaves and Vigornius may be assured, that such sentiments as he has published, (the first I believe that ever have d I hope will be the last,) and bad advice given by individuals in the southern and western States, through ignorance, and an inconsiderate, imprudent zeal, are believed to have brought many a poor slave to the gallows, to the great grief of many slave-hold ers;—and he may also be assured, that there are many slave holders in this country, who are perhaps as zealous advocates for the abolition of slavery as he, but know it cannot be done without the destruction and beggary of numerous families, until some rational, practicable plan can be devised for their emancipation and disposal with safety.
Our United States Attorney General, Mr. Wirt, has

very justly observed, that it is an evil entailed upon us by our ancestors, and must be submitted to until we can get clear of it. Much is attempting by the Colo nization Society and individual patriotism and thropy, (instance Mr. Minge, of Virginia) but the whole burden neither ought nor can be borne individually, by those alone on whom this evil has been entailed,—those who esteem it a Christian duty of the greatest magnitude, ought surely to aid in so great a work by something more than railing and worse. Great exertions are making to instruct the rising generation, the best preparative for emancipation. In most places, where the distance will admit, they have the benefit of a preached gospel, and on some Plantations clergymen

ttend occasionally.

I shall be extremely happy if Vigornius, or any other person, will point out any more rational plan than the foregoing, for effecting themost speedy eman-cipation of every Slave in the United States; and hope that neither the trouble nor experse that will unavoidably attend it, will influence any who sincerely desire the effecting so desirable an object, to throw any ob-stacle in the way. And now to conclude, Messrs. Editors, the writer who is a subscriber to your valuable paper, and was sorry to see it made the vehicle of such pernicious doctrine, requests the favor of having the oregoing observations published in it, that Vigornius LIBERTATIS AMICUS.

O'T-We have also on hand a communication from Virginia, and another from Louisiana, on the same subject as above,-both of which shall be inserted, if practicable, next week.

For the Recorder & Telegraph.

MESSES. EDITORS .- Through the medium of your MESSES. EDITORS,—Inrough the mention of your paper, I am directed by the Executive Committee of the American Tract Society at Boston, to inform the Christian community, that Mr. Wakefield Gale is their Agent, and communications respecting Tracts, Auxiliary Societies, &c. are to be directed to him at Andover, Mass. or sent to the care of Messrs. Crocker & Brewster, No. 50 Cornhill, Boston. Sept. 29, 1825. JOHN H. CHURCH, Chairman.

AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY

Receipts into the Treasury for September Leavite, Andover, Lady by Mr. Hosmer Salem Female Education Society, Ed. So. Westford, Mass. 20 yards cloth, Falmouth Female Education Society, Female Education Society, Sandwich. Dr. Jesse Wheaton, Dedham, Life Subscription

The receipts into the treasury of the American Bible Society during the month of August, amounted to \$5,059. Issues from the Depository, 2037 Bibles and 2299 Testaments; value \$2,695. The Secretary of the " Orphan Asylum Society,

N. Y. gratefully acknowledges the receipt of Forty Dollars, being a second offering of "Gratitude to God for preserving the city from pestilence."-Eccles. 5th A few weeks since we gave a list of 20 Colleges, in hich the whole number of graduates at the late Com-

nencements was 548 To which add Nassau Hall, N. J. incinnati College, Ohio,

Franklin College, Geo. We learn that upwards of 60 students have entered Amherst College at and since the late Commencement—of whom 54 are members of the Freshmen Class.

Proposals have been issued by Messrs. Carter & Adams of Amherst Mass. for publishing a weekly pa-per entitled "The New England Inquirer." The location of a flourishing College in that town, will give the paper some important advantages.

We have received the first number of the "New York Intelligencer and City Notary," published by Cyru-Joy, Esq.

A curious fact .- The Hon. Mr. Plumer, (save the nal Journal) a member of the 19th Congress, from Pennsylvania, although but a little turned of 60 years of age, is said to be the oldest man now living born west of the Alleghany Mountains.

The quantity of Cotton imported into England, for he year ending in July last, was 551,670 bales; being an excess of 155,534 bales over the importation of the

A hundred and fifty years ago, says Chalmers, the hole navy of Britain did not amount to 100,000 tons it is now at least three millions of tons, employing about two hundred thousands souls.

Hint to Young Men,-Colquboun in his " Police

of London's remarks that he never knew an appren tice who saved money during the first five months his freedom, who did not succeed; and rarely knew one who did succeed, who at the end of the same period hadrun himself into debt MUSIC FOR SINGING CHOIRS.

AMES LORING, No. 122 Washington Street, has for sale, The Boston Handel and Haydn So-ety Collection of Music. The Bridgewater Collection. The Old Colony Collection of Anthems. Call-cott's Musical Grammar. Handel's Hallelujah Chorus, Mitchell's Lord's Day, Hubbard's Essay on Music, Kollman's Musical Harmony. N. B. Societies and Teachers supplied on liberal

NEW WORK.

LAGG & GOULD, Andover, have just published and offer for sale, A GREEK AND LISH LEXICON OF THE NEW TESTAMENT, from the 'Clarvis Philologica' of C. A. WAHL, by EDWARD ROBINSON, A. M., Assistant Instructor in the department of Sac. Lit. Theol. Sem. Andover.

This work is in one volume, and is highly approved by gentlemen connected with all our Theological Seminaries, as containing the results of the latest highest efforts in respect to both the philology and in-terpretation of the New Testament.— Subscribers are quested to send for their copies.]

Andover, Sept. 29, 1825.

Morse's Improved School Geography. ATELY published and for sale by RICHALTSO J. and S. E. Morse's School Geography, with Ag.

cient and Modern Atlasts.

This Geography has become a standard work many of the first Academies and Schools in the I ted States, and has described and seconds in ted States, and has described gained what is to be an unprecedented popularity. It has the public approbation of the following gr amongst many others, whose opinion is to viz:—E. Porter, J. Wood, and J. Murd. Andover Institution; J. Y. N. Yates, Secret State of New York, and Superintendent Schools throughout the State; Professor Silliman, Haven; Rev. Frederick Beasly, University of I sylvania; Rev. William Allen, Presiden llege; Dr. Samuel Mitchell, New-York; T Jefferson and James Madison, late Presidents o United States; A. Partridge, Military Academy wich, Vt; Rev. Wm. Jenks, Boston; Benjamin worth, Academy, Worcester; Parsons Cooke, Prector of Westfield Academy; Benjamin Greenleaf, Bradford Academy.

VOL. X

To the Editor

DEAR SIR,

Path, to you,

bability of my

into divisions

those on this

intellectual, a

eril conseque

able regions

trength shou

ed States g

this land will

ranslating the

complete

lological reses

Allow me,

fil the pron pick up and s Recently I ha

in the nation,

health. My I expect to re

October next

tion of the for

close criticis

shall pursue

the day is no

kees, my bret the flesh, shal

in their own t

faint picture

inhabitants.

must be borne

common peop nation, and no

owest grade

The Chero

35 degrees n

north and we

robation.

endare.

EW SCHOOL ARITHMETIC, Just rece for sale by JAMES LORING, No. 2, Cornhill, p -2 cents. The New Federal Calculator, or Se 62 1-2 cents. ar's Assistant, &c. By Tho.nas T. Smiley. This bool has received the unqualified approbation of the be-judges. From Walsh's United States Gazette the following Judges. From waish a content states Gazette the fe lowing is extracted:—"The general arrangement this book, is an improvement upon the Arithmetics use, being more systematic and according to the affi ties of different rules."

ETTERS OF A NEW-ENGLAND CLER.

GYMAN TO HIS DAUGHTER, on Practical
Subjects, price 70 cts. for sale by James Lorina,
No. 122, Washington Street.

Also, Memoirs of Napoteon to bis death at St. Hea, with plates. Price \$1, 50.

Morse's Annals of the American Revolution With six plates.
Woodbridge's Geography and Atlas, a new edicio

An enlarged edition of Flint's Surveying, revise

SKETCHES OF HISTORY

JAMES LORING, No. 132, Washington Sure has for sale—Sketches of Universal History, Sa cred and Profane, from the creation of the world the year 1822. With an Appendix and a Chronole ical Table. Embellished with nine engravings. Frederick Butler.

Brainerd's Memoirs, edited by Rev. S. E. Dwight SINGING BOOKS

POR Church Choirs, of all the kinds in use, mostly published, and all for sale by RICHARDSON LORD, No. 133, Washington-street. DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS, to wit

District Clerk's Office.

District Clerk's Office.

District Clerk's Office.

Et it remembered, that on the twelith day of September A. D. 1825, in the fittieth year of the ledgendence of the United States of America, Edward S ROBINSON, of the said district, has denosited office the title of a book the right whereof he cl Proprietor in the words following to wit-" A G and English Lexicon of the New-Testament Clavis Philologica' of Christ. Abr. Wahl, la nior Pastor of Schneeberg, now Superintende Oschaz, Saxony. By Edward Robinson, A.? sistant Instructor in the Department of Sacred ture, Theological Seminary, Andover."—In conference of the conference to the Act of the Congress of the United States tled, "An Act for the encouragement of Learn securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, authors and proprietors of such copies, during therein mentioned:" and also to an Act entitle Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, An Act the encouragement of Learning by securing the co of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the authors and pr tors of such copies, during the times therein ment and extending the benefits thereof to the array signing, Engraving, and Etching historical and Prints."

JOHN W. DAVIS, Clerk of the District of Massa 4 w

SCHOOL.

No. 81 Washington Street, (Cornhill-square
MESSRS, MAGOUN & VALENTINE,
Commence the fall quarter of their Schol
Monday, Oct. 3. A few more scholars can be rec ed in Room No. 1, which is occupied by the ed in Room No. 1, which is occupied by the im of Ladies; limited to 40, divided into 4 divisit 10 scholars each, who are instructed in the v branches of the English Language, together w French. Also, Drawing and Painting, together all kinds of Needle Work, under the superinte of Miss Catharine Davis. N. B.—At the end quarter, four valuable Gold Chains will be awar the most description of the First Class is good. he most deserving of the First Class, as n No. 2, Boys are fitted for the Latin and i High Schools; and also for the Compting R Room No. 2, is occupied by the second class of dies, who are instructed in the varieus branches of

English Education.

In addition to the Gold Chains, several Go Silver Medals will be awarded to the most M. & V. will commence an Evening School tober, for Writing, Arithmetic, &c. Sept.

SELF EXPLAINING SCALE, OR TH TAILOR'S SURE GUIDE.

THESE Scales possess many advantage others heretofore invented. They no the gradations for marking out coats and vests, sizes, but also have a coat and vest drawn all their parts; with a full explanation given on cales of their use and application.

By the use of this apparatus, cutting may be pe ed with a degree of accuracy and despatch, e-persons who are but little acquainted with the ba at would surprise experienced workmen. Likewise, Inch Measurer for Tailors' use

N. B. The above are for sale, together or at the shop of the subscriber, No. 11, Courted Sept. 30. CABINET MANUFACTORY

THOMAS THWING, informs his friends
public, that he continues to manufacture
of Cabinet Furniture, at Ware Factory Village
to the continues to all favors will be gratefully acknowledged, and all ders punctually attended to.

Or A variety of Chairs constantly on hand.

Wanted immediately, a good Journeyman Ware Factory Village, August 20, 1825

E. PARSONS & CO. Union street, opposite the Union St. OFFER for sale their large stock of Fun

consisting of Sofa Bedsteads Bureaus Portable Desks, Secretaries, Chairs, Looking-Glasses Sideboards, Tables,
Bedsteads,
Couches, Sofas,
Bellows and Brushes Feathers every description ost reasonable terms.

PAPERS for the Custom House (exclearing Versal clearing Vessels and Merchandize, In:
Manifests, &c.) made out with accuracy and de
at No. 31, corner Custom House and India 8
where orders for Timber and Lumber of all kin
be furnished from an extensive Lumber-yard city,) will meet with prompt attention.

FRANCIS M. CUTLER informs his he has taken Mr. EDWARD L. PENNIM co-partnership; the business for the future will under the firm of PENNIMAN & CUTLER, a Washington Street, (opposite Hayward plac may be found a general assortment of Foreign mestic Goods at the lowest prices.

SITUATION WANTED.

A Smart active and industrious lad, six.

A age, wishes a situation in a store. neodations can be given. A line addressed to B. left at this office, will meet with immediate atten

ne south by ieorgia and pantity of h aim sovereis insequently I lily say, they h ry is well wat vater are focu ves across the nation e southern a nsive fertile rees, through er glide. Th rage, and nu persed over the sheep, goats and hills. On nasagi rivers, The climate is ters are mild. with its riches of exquisite be and fascinate

the plains and rich; producin wheat, oats, in The natives car the adjoining st cotton in boats sissippi, and do Apple and peace gardens on paid to the n on Cherol public roads in inment kept ourishing villa the country. manufactured b mensions, man revery comm e nation grow n. Industry extending them the merchai ndation of o

e chief attenti inches in med lation is rapidallation es;-those on i000, and those 0,000 souls. e Cherokees h e current ye ade:-Native arried in the n African slav erokee popul ct, to say not

act, we find the en 3563 souls. e past, to wha ulation swell k of Cheroker White men in nities and pri e, except that to offices. In the esent year, y

en, from time white men: t ell treated, and

f nation to a re re is hardly a African blood. herokees will,